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Volume 44, No. 2 *Whole No. 314*

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THE CRISIS *was founded in* 1910. *It is published monthly at* 69 *Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., by Crisis Publishing Company, Inc., and is the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The subscription price is* $1.50 *a year or* 15c *a copy. Foreign subscriptions* $1.75. *The date of expiration of each subscription is printed on the wrapper. When the subscription is due a blue renewal blank is enclosed. The address of a subscriber may be changed as often as desired, but both the old and new address must be given and two weeks' notice is necessary. Manuscripts and drawings relating to colored people are desired. They must be accompanied by return postage, and while* THE CRISIS *uses every care it assumes no responsibility for their safety in transit. Entered as second class matter November* 2, 1910, *at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March* 3, 1879, *and additional second class entry at Albany, N. Y.*

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NEXT MONTH

The March number will be given over primarily to articles on Negro education, with emphasis upon the inequalities in the provisions for public education in the states having separate schools for the races.

•

Dr. W. L. Wright, president of Lincoln university (Pa.), will have an article entitled "The Small College in American Education." Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard university, will have an article dealing with the large university in American Negro education, as exemplified by his administration at Howard.

•

There will be a piece by Dr. Edward E. Redcay, dean of men at the State Teachers College in Plattsburgh, N. Y., sketching the condition of a typical Negro rural school fifty miles into Virginia from the nation's capital. Dr. Redcay for two years was research associate of the Jeanes-Slater fund and is familiar with Negro education.

•

There will be a discussion of the effects of the presence of the Negro separate school in Dayton, Ohio, by Barbee William Durham.

•

In addition, there will be a comprehensive article outlining the campaign of the N.A.A.C.P. against educational inequalities written by Charles H. Houston, special counsel, director of the legal activities of the fight.

•

In the April issue we hope to present a discussion of Negro players on major league baseball teams.

•

Also in the April issue will be an article by George S. Schuyler, done in the typical Schuyler manner, entitled "Does the Negro Want to be Free?".

•

In an early issue will appear an article on Negro-managed building and loan associations in Philadelphia by I. Maximilian Martin. Also in an early issue will be a new article by Ira DeA. Reid.

•

In the spring issues will appear a sketch of the dance band of Fisk-trained Jimmy Lunceford and also an article on the sensational swing band of Benny Goodman.

•

The CRISIS welcomes, especially, short stories of Negro life.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Dr. Ernst Otto Hauser is a traveller and writer who completed a world tour last summer and who is shortly to publish a book dealing with his observations. At present he is living in New York City.

•

The Rev. A. T. Clarke was formerly pastor of the First Congregational church in Little Rock, Ark., but is now located in Indianapolis, Ind.

•

Arthur B. Spingarn is a vice-president and chairman of the national legal committee of the N.A.A.C.P. whose hobby is the collection of books written by Negroes.

The American Negro and the "Dark World"

By Ernest Otto Hauser

WHAT seems to me the greatest and most striking change in the presentation of the Negro problem in the Twentieth century is the growing inclination to solve it within the large framework of the worldwide question of colored races. Since the very beginning of the problem in its post-slavery form, i.e., since the end of the Civil War, both Negro and white humanitarians have tried to attack it as an isolated question. Those who have thought about the American Negro since the days of Booker T. Washington have done so in terms of a minority problem whose natural limits were identical with the boundaries of the United States.

This point of view began to undergo a change after the World war, and a very startling change indeed. The outside observer, even if he neglects the rather fantastic schemes as presented by Marcus Garvey, self-styled Emperor of Africa, finds himself faced with two different groups of scholar-politicians who approach the problem in an entirely new and fascinating way. These groups, although their methods and problems differ, both consider the Negro problem in the United States as part and parcel of the worldwide question of color. Consequently the solution, according to their point of view, has to be found within this larger framework.

The first group is an inside group, made up of a circle of very serious and responsible colored scientists, spiritually led by no less brilliant a personality than Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The other one is an outside group: the Communist party.

WHAT, then, is the Dark World thinking?", asks Dr. DuBois two years after the end of the Great War in his book "Darkwater." And he answers: "It is thinking that as wild and awful as this shameful war was, it is nothing to compare with that fight for freedom which black and brown and yellow men must and will make unless their oppression and humiliation and insult at the hands of the White World cease. The Dark World is going to submit to its present treatment just as long as it must and not one moment longer."

The conception of a "Dark World," which means the total population of the earth minus the "White World," appears here for the first time. Since then, it has been mentioned again and again; it has drawn the attention of many colored Americans; it has become a coin of a standardized denomination which changes hands as freely as legal tender. Nobody seems to question its value. Yet, the question "Is there anything like a Dark World?" is worthwhile examining—inasmuch as the Ethiopian crisis with its underlying Italo-British struggle for power in the Mediterranean brought about clear evidence, once more, that there is no such thing as a "White World."

There are so many powerful currents moving among the races composing the Dark World that it does not seem likely they will unite because of their badge of non-whiteness, according to this writer. The American Negro, he believes, is distinctly off by himself and must solve his problems in America

Before the American Negro, therefore, gets his fixed place in the ranks of the "Dark World"—and he often gets it—he should have the right to examine this giant organism which, according to Dr. DuBois, is thinking, waiting and even acting as one large unitary fighting unit.

There can be no doubt that, within the last two decades, unrest has been growing among practically all of the colored races the world over. In visiting the most important centers of this unrest during recent years, my chief aim has been to find out whether the general dissatisfaction would eventually lead to a welding together of different and distant groups into an actual united front of Color.

E. W. Newman by Wide World

The Brown World: Siam

The result of my study was that a certain unity among certain colored races in their common struggle against western superiority cannot be denied; that, however, this unity is not being brought about by the only common feature of being non-white.

It always requires a "medium," a distinct and tangible community which is based on something different from the simple badge of Color.

UNDERNEATH the surface of the earth with its political realms appearing on the globe in neatly painted and clearly distinguishable colors, there flow invisible currents, mighty and powerful, tiding over borderlines of provinces, countries and continents. These currents unify and separate, destroy old empires and build up new ones of considerable ideological force and material strength. In following them through gleaming deserts and through icy plateaus one realizes some of those "tangible mediums" which transform large parts of the vague and meaningless Colored unrest into political bodies.

The current which seems to have reached a boiling point quite recently is the mighty stream of Islam. There are not less than 350 million Mohammedans, speaking different languages, belonging to different racial groups and inhabiting different countries from the Pillars of Hercules to the China Seas. A broad Mohammedan belt girdles the earth, including the whole of North Africa, the Near East, the Arabic Peninsula, Persia, Afganistan and the western provinces of China. One-fifth of the Indian population follows the faith of the Prophet, and so do the people of the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies. All these millions, divided up into innumerable political units, bow towards Mecca, and they bow even deeper, since a new light in the old and holy city has arisen.

The rise of Ibn Saud, energetic and fanatic conqueror, has given a new impetus to the vast Mohammedan World which has lacked a leader since the collapse of the Sultanat. The sword of the Arabic king is the sword of Mohammed;

his struggle is the struggle for the renewal of Islam. However different the political status of Mohammedan countries may be, his victories aroused sympathy in all of them. The native press commented favorably on his career in almost every part of the Mohammedan belt. And those Islamic countries which are faced immediately with the problem of white superiority, turned towards the independent and powerful Arabic Messiah for consolation and relief.

There is a strong feeling of unity among Mohammedan peoples. Even Turkey, which tried to forget under the almost anti-religious dictatorship of Kemal Ataturk that she once was the spiritual center of Islam, could no longer neglect the challenge for a united front. She became, early in 1936, one of the members in the large framework of treaties of friendship and mutual assistance which were concluded under the invisible leadership of Ibn Saud among half a dozen Mohammedan countries. A scheme which reaches from the Mediterranean to the doors of India brings together Arabia, Iraq, Persia, Turkey and Afganistan. It is open to all Mohammedan countries when ver they want to join it.

This trend became even more distinct when it was disclosed, in May, 1936, that Egypt had concluded, on her part, a special treaty with the Arabian king. It certainly is no mere coincidence that the feeling of Mohammedan friendship is accompanied in Egypt by a thorough change in the political set-up. The governmental power, which has been held by a small group of vapid politicians, shifted recently to the national party (Wafd). The name of Nahas Pasha, prime minister and popular leader of the party which represents 95 per cent of the population, means trouble—trouble for the continuance of white superiority in a semi-dependent Mohammedan country.

The peak of this rapid development of organized unrest among the Islamic world was brought about, however, by the recent revolt of Arabs in Palestine. Although propaganda may have been carried on from outside, it is almost certain that the Palestine troubles would not have reached the stage of open revolt without the influence and the anticipated backing of neighboring Mohammedan countries. The true character of the rebellion became evident when one of the leaders declared (according to the New York *Times*): "The young Arabs of Palestine stand for a greater ideal than just saving the country from the Zionist danger. . . . We have before us the task of forming an Arab federation, which must be realized . . . Arab youths continue the struggle, relying first on themselves and secondly on the

Wide World

" . . . the powerful Japanese Empire"

sympathy of the Arabs and Moslems of the whole world . . .". And the Supreme Arab Executive decided to communicate with all Arab kings and Emirs.

The rest of the Mohammedan world did not remain silent. Signs of sympathy came from the remotest parts of the Mohammedan belt. Egypt fraternized and raised funds for fighting Palestine. Watchful French guards seized a transport of 1,000 rifles just before it could be smuggled over the border from nearby Syria. The Transjordanian Emir Abdullah informed the Palestine High Commissioner he would not be able to control his Bedouins any longer. Seventy million Mohammedans in India were fanatically aroused and mass meetings all over that vast British territory expressed sympathy with their distant Mohammedan brethren who speak a different language and belong to a different race.

The united front of Mohammedan peoples is under way. A strong current, the religion of the Sword, is rapidly uniting 350 million human beings, regardless of their being brown, black or yellow.

RELIGION will be, perhaps, the factor for uniting another large group of Asiatic peoples. Buddhism, which originated in India, is still embraced by hundreds of million humans in Tibet, China, Ceylon, Mongolia, Manchuria and, last but not least, in Japan. Certainly, Buddhism is not a religion of struggle and advance. It is not meant to be spread, like Islam, by fire and sword. It is a peaceful and passive religion.

The spiritual head of Buddhism is the Dalai Lama, the living Buddha, whose capital is the remote monastery-town Lhasa in the heights of the Transhimalaya. The last Dalai Lama died a few years ago. He was said to be strongly pro-British, which means that during his regime there was no chance for a fighting organization of Buddhist peoples. His successor will be a small boy born at the very moment of his death, who has to be found by mystic oracles according to the Tibetan custom.

Consequently, the Throne of Lhasa will not be occupied for the next decade by any person who can serve as an agent of western supremacy. There is plenty of time and plenty of opportunity for anyone who might be interested in the organization of a Pan-Buddhist front.

This struggle, in fact, has started already. Within the Buddhist world, the exponent of all anti-Western efforts seems to be the Panchen Lama, great rival of the last Dalai Lama, who has lived in exile in China since he left Tibet. There is a strong feeling in favor of his return among all the monasteries of that country, and this feeling is obviously strengthened by a certain power in the East.

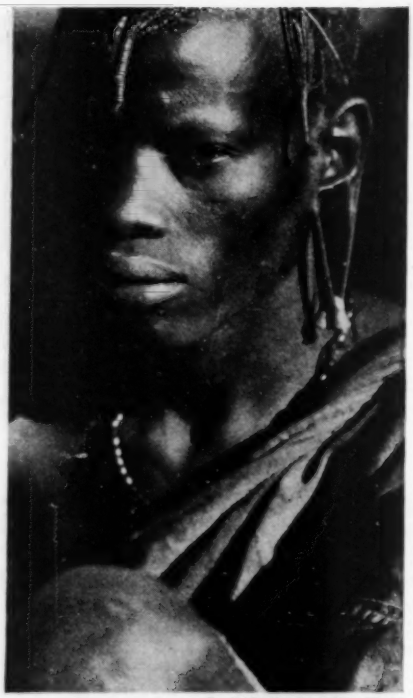
It is hard to say whether Japan is interested in reestablishing the influence of the Panchen Lama over Tibet and thus over large parts of the Eastern world. Buddhism is a national question for Japan which has seventy thousand Buddhist temples, more than fifty thousand Buddhist priests and 40 million faithful Buddhists. Moreover, a foothold in Central Asia, modelled after the British one, could be a political question of highest importance for Japan. But even if it is not Japan, but only China, which gives her political backing to the imminent return of the exiled priest, the political picture of Eastern Asia is bound to change. The Buddhist propaganda, carried on in recent years with unprecedented force, and the broad publicity given to international Buddhist congresses are of tremendous significance.

(*Continued on next page*)

IN this changing World of Color, the powerful Japanese Empire, which is so much older than Europe and so much younger than America, assumes the role of Far Eastern leadership. In consideration of the fact that Japan is the only politically and economically independent country in Eastern Asia, this might be called natural. But besides this historical advantage which is being used by the Japanese Foreign Office with great diplomacy, there is another advantage of no less importance. Japan happens to share several "Currents" at the same time.

In addition to belonging, on the one side, to the religious world of Buddhism, she belongs, on the other, to the Pacific world. Seventy million brown Malays are scattered over the immense area of the Pacific Ocean. Thousands of islands from Hawaii to the West Indies are inhabited by the primitive peoples of the Malay race. None of these islands is free. All of them appear on the map of the world painted neatly in different colors. They are extremely poor, these people with the brown skin and the deep eyes. The cheap manufactured goods which Japan puts on the market mean a lot to them. For the first time in history they enjoy the use and the consumption of goods which were not available to them before.

Seventy million Malay islanders buy from Japan, and Japan sells to seventy million Malay islanders. This community is not religious. It is one of interest; the "medium" is a very tangible one here. And this community of interest is stressed by a community of race, which undoubtedly exists. The average Japanese is, according to recent anthropological studies, about sixty per cent of Malay and about forty per cent of Central Asiatic origin.



Paul Hoefler by Wide World

A Warrior of the Dark Continent

This forty per cent is the basic thing which Japan has in common with her great neighbor China. If one stops to think that the same culture, the same written language and numerous commercial interests are binding seventy million Japanese and four hundred million Chinese together, one certainly cannot believe very much in the eternal continuance of Japanese-Chinese friction.

Thus the large and mighty currents, roaring underneath the surface of nations and continents, flow together. They touch each other and their waters join. The Pan-Mohammedan current, rushing from the Arabic desert, meets the Oceanic current in the East Indies. And the stream of Buddhism mixes with the Oceanic waves on the shores of Japan.

Time is marching fast in Asia and Africa. A soft wind rippling the sand of the desert and the face of the ocean today, can be storm tomorrow and hurricane the day after. The gigantic terrain of Asia is shaken, and currents embracing a billion men flow over to the coast of Africa. All these people are colored. Yet it is not the Color which unites them. Their organization, their different circles of community, are based on something additional. It is not one "Dark World." There are many.

Which is the instrument to be played by the Negro in this symphony of dark and exciting tunes?

THE American Negro, in search for a link which could connect him to one of the great currents of Color, naturally turns to his kinsmen in the Dark Continent. To the typically Asiatic currents, as mentioned above, he remains an outsider. The common "medium" is lacking, the American Negro being neither Buddhist nor Mohammedan, nor being connected with the Oceanic cur-

(*Continued on page* 59)

"The American Negro . . . remains an outsider . . . fortunate not to be forced to act as a member of a vast group of different races . . ."

Dangerous Federal School Aid

Note: This bill has been re-introduced in the present congress and is known as S. 419.

Under a proposed bill to have the Federal government grant millions of dollars to the states to aid education there is no provision to prevent racial discrimination in the distribution of the funds. At the present time Negro children are cheated out of millions of dollars which are rightfully their share of public monies for education. The article here sets forth the objections to the bill in its present form

DURING the second session of the Seventy-fourth Congress, "a bill to promote the general welfare through appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in providing more effective programs of public education" was introduced in the Senate (S. 4793) by Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and in the House (H.R. 13021) by Congressman Brooks Fletcher of Ohio.

The same or a similar bill will probably be introduced in the Seventy-fifth Congress. It will have the active and potent support of the National Education Association which has asked many organizations to endorse the bill and work actively for its passage.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People favors all possible aid to education but does not favor the present "Harrison-Fletcher" bill because of its complete failure to include safeguards which will prevent unequal and unfair expenditures of funds by states and their subdivisions where separate schools for Negroes are mandatory by law or custom. In the letter which appears below the specific reasons for declining to endorse the present bill are set forth, together with the amendments which we believe essential.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asks all organizations and individuals to urge the inclusion of such safeguards.

December 31, 1936

Mrs. Agnes Samuelson, President
National Education Association
1201 Sixteenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Samuelson:

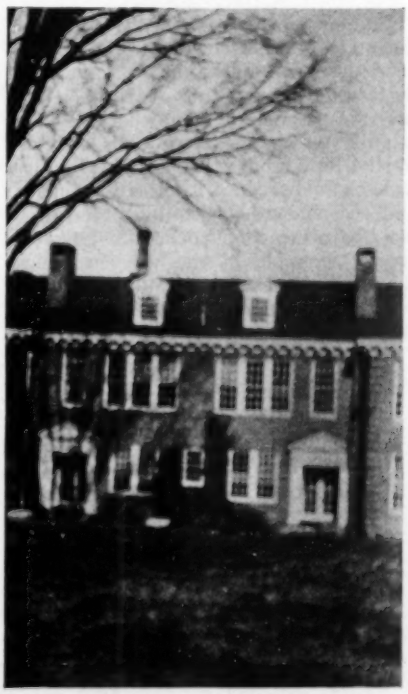
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has carefully considered the letter and data forwarded it September 23, 1936, by Mr. Sidney B. Hall, Chairman of the Legislative Commission of your Association, and the letter and data forwarded November 27, 1936, by Mr. Howard A. Dawson, your Director of Rural Service, asking us to support the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill," as it will be introduced in the 75th Congress, providing Federal aid to the states for public education. The delay in our reply has been due to the fact we desired to give the bill the considered judgment which the importance of the subject demands.

This Association cannot endorse the bill in its present form because it contains no safeguards against racial discrimination. We favor the general principle of Federal aid for education in the states, and the autonomy of state control over the public school system, but the uniform, accepted practice of southern states of diverting monies properly belonging to the education of Negroes to the education of whites compels us to insist on specific provisions in the bill itself against racial discrimination.

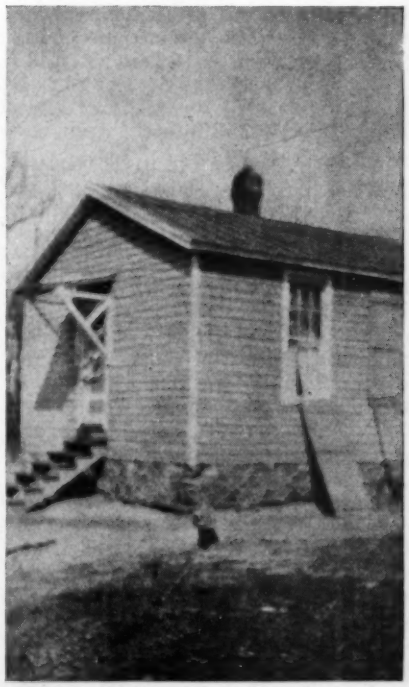
Starts With $100,000,000

The "Harrison-Fletcher Bill" provides an initial grant of $100,000,000 by the Federal government to be apportioned among the several states and territories for the improvement of their public schools, in the proportion which the number of their inhabitants, aged five to twenty years, inclusive, bears to the total number of their inhabitants, aged five to twenty years, inclusive, of all the states and territories. The appropriation is increased annually by $50,000,000, until the maximum annual appropriation of $300,000,000, is reached. The manner in which the monies appropriated and apportioned shall be expended is determined exclusively by the legislatures of the states and territories, free from Federal control, except for (1) an annual accounting by the state to the United States Commissioner of Education of the expenditures of the funds received; (2) an annual report to the United States Commissioner of Education showing the manner of disbursing the funds received and the work and improvements accomplished thereby; (3) an obligation to maintain a system of public schools available throughout the state or territory for not less than 160 days, closing due to epidenmics, fires and acts of God excepted; and (4)

(*Continued on next page*)



White elementary school in Virginia



Negro elementary school in Virginia

a condition to the apportionment that the state or territory for the school year next preceding the apportionment shall have expended from state or territorial or local revenues, a sum for each inhabitant aged five to twenty years, inclusive, for public elementary and secondary schools, not less than the sum expended in that state or territory in the school year ending in 1934. It is interesting to note that as to (3) and (4) above no obligation is imposed on the states and territories to report the length of their respective school terms, or the expenditures of state or territorial or local revenues; and no authority is conferred on the United States Commissioner of Education or any other Federal officer to investigate these matters on his own initiative. The question suggested here is: how are they to be enforced?

But our basic objection is that under the plenary power granted the state and territorial legislatures under the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill," there is nothing to prevent any state or territory from expending every cent of the monies appropriated and apportioned to it on the white schools and the white children, regardless of the needs of the Negro school population. This is no mere theoretical objection, but one founded on the facts of present practices in the southern states. Negro children are and will be counted when the state or county is trying to boost its population figures in order to obtain larger grants for education; but they are, and if past history is any indication, will be ignored and neglected when the counties and school districts expend the sums so boosted on the strength of the Negro population.

Disparity Now 252%

For example, in 1933–1934 Alabama spent on its public schools for all purposes $18,672,027. Negroes constituted 32.7% of Alabama's school population. But the white schools received $16,651,-029 (89.2%) of the school appropriations, while the Negro schools received only $2,020,398 (10.8%). Except for minor variations in percentages this unjust distribution of school funds is duplicated in every southern state. Instead of the South making progress toward equalizing educational opportunity as between its white and Negro children, the differentials against Negroes are steadily increasing. Per pupil enrolled, the disparity between Negro and white school expenditures in twelve southern states in 1900 was 48%; the disparity in 1930, 252%. The statistics on education in the South reveal that left to their own devices the more money the southern states have to spend for public schools, the less proportionately they spend on Negro schools.

What would happen under the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill' if passed in its present form without any safeguards against discrimination may be inferred from the manner in which the southern states have administered Federal funds heretofore allocated to them in aid of education. Writing of Georgia, where Negroes constitute 36.8% of the total population, Dr. Arthur Raper in his "Preface to Peasantry" (1936) states:

> "The total Federal expenditure for educational purpose in Georgia through the summer of 1934 was nearly five million dollars; of this the Negro received $643,733.34, one eighth (12.5%) of the total. . . . Between September, 1934 and April, 1935, the FERA spent $634,957.83 in Georgia for the improvement of school property; $614,696.67 or 96.8 per cent for white; $20,261.16 or 3.2 per cent for Negro." (310–311)

To return to Alabama, in 1933–1934 Alabama received $3,901,938 from the Federal emergency funds for public schools. It expended $3,486,155 (89%) on white schools, and $415,083 (11%) on Negro schools. The only Federal funds in aid of education out of which Negroes receive anything like their proportionate share, are the appropriations under the Morrill land grant college acts, where the amendment of 1890 expressly provides for "a just and equitable division" between white and Negro colleges, where separate colleges are maintained by the state; and the funds administered by the National Youth Administration, and more recent Federal emergency grants where express regulations have been promulgated for division of monies between the races.

Bus Transportation

Item by item, the record of public education in the South shows wholesale discrimination against Negroes. To illustrate: in South Carolina Negroes constitute 49% of the school population; but in 1932–1933 South Carolina spent $331,932 transporting 29,264 white children to elementary schools, and in the entire state only $628 on the transportation of Negroes to elementary schools. It spent $310,154 transporting 17,867 white children to high schools, and not one cent on the transportation of Negro children to high schools. In Maryland, a border state where conditions for Negroes are better than in the deep South, wage differentials are prescribed in the state code itself against Negro teachers (Article 77). In North Carolina, which is usually referred to as the most progressive state in the South, Dr. Horace Mann Bond found that:

"In 1929–1930, rural North Carolina spent $2,181,130 in transporting 172,-286 white children to school, but almost two hundred thousand dollars less for salaries of teachers for 190,817 Negro children enrolled in North Carolina rural schools in this year. Indeed, in 1929–1930, North Carolina spent more money for school trucks for white children—$325,390—than it did for new schools for Negro children—$209,911. On repairs to furniture, apparatus, equipment, heating, lighting, and plumbing, the white rural schools of North Carolina spent in 1929–1930 several thousand more dollars than was spent for all new buildings and sites for Negro children. . . . The figures here cited simply show that new services mean that the Negro children will receive a continuingly smaller proportion of the public school funds until these new services have been distributed almost universally among the white schools." ("The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order"—1934—p. 165)

In 1930 there were 230 counties throughout the South having heavy Negro populations which had no high school facilities at all for Negroes, and 195 other counties had no four-year high schools. These examples of discrimination could be multiplied without end.

Counties Divert Funds

The argument has been made that the states themselves do not discriminate, that they apportion the monies to the counties and school districts on the basis of population, and that the discrimination against Negroes is effected by the local authorities in the counties and school districts. Limited to primary and secondary schools, this proposition may be accepted as *generally* true. A typical example of the way in which the local school authorities divert monies properly belonging to Negro schools may be taken from Dr. Raper's book, "Preface to Peasantry," above mentioned:

> "In 1928 the General Assembly of Georgia appropriated to the Greene County Board of Education $11,-874.63 for 1,995 white children of school age and $15,549.45 for 2,617 Negro educables. The total public expenditure for Negro education in 1928 was $8,131; the remainder $7,418 was diverted by the County Board of Education to the funds used for white schools. This same year the

(*Continued on page* 50)

State-Wide Battle on Illinois Jim Crow

Letter to state legislators asks alteration or revocation of charter of Northwestern university and forfeiture of tax-exempt privileges of Chicago and Northwestern universities because of segregation and discrimination

A STATE-WIDE battle against jim crow practices in the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, Northwestern university, and on the Illinois Central and Big Four railroads has been initiated by the state conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches, headed by the Chicago branch.

Legal action has been taken against Northwestern university on a specific case of racial discrimination, prohibited by the Illinois civil rights act. The state legislature has been petitioned on the other schools and the railroads.

Last July 17, William Yancey Bell, a colored student at Northwestern university, purchased a ticket of admission to the bathing beach operated by the university, but when he presented himself for admission, he was told he could not enter because he was colored. When he insisted upon his right, he was told roughly by Fred Vanzo, star football player on Northwestern's team who was acting as a beach guard, that he would be thrown out if he tried to enter.

Irvin C. Mollison, a prominent Chicago attorney, president of the state conference of N.A.A.C.P. branches and member of the legal staff of the Chicago branch and the national N.A.A.C.P., brought suit for Bell for $5,000 damages under the civil rights act. The civil rights act, approved in 1885, provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state, regardless of race, or color, shall be entitled to full and equal enjoyment of public accommodations and facilities, and fixes a minimum fine of $25 and a maximum of $500 for convicted violators.

Ralph K. Ball, attorney for the university, appeared before Superior Judge David recently with a motion to dismiss the suit, on the grounds that the university was an eleemosynary or charitable institution, exempt from liability or wrongful acts of employes.

Judge David decided against him, holding that the school was engaged in private business in operating the bathing beach and thus was barred from pleading exemption as a charitable institution.

"If it can be shown," said the jurist "that there is any discrimination because of race or color or religion, the university is no longer entitled to the protection of the state, and should be barred from the list of tax-exempt corporations. This is the state of Lincoln, not Florida or Georgia. And you're hearing this from a Kentucky democrat.

"If the facts are as charged, the legislature should be memorialized on the situation."

WILLIAM Y. BELL
He wants no jim crow

Mr. Ball, in his answer, enters a blanket denial to Bell's charges, and again sets up his argument that as an eleemosynary institution, the university is not liable for the torts of its servants.

Trustee Winks at Bias

The Chicago branch, seeking to get the reaction of trustees of Northwestern university (which, incidentally is maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church) received from Silas H. Strawn, eminent Chicago lawyer, an amazing letter in which he declares: "I have several colored friends, for whom I have high regard. . . I confess, however, that I have no great sympathy with agitators who are always looking for chances to bring suits for violation of the civil rights act. . . I know nothing about the facts in the Bell case, but I cannot believe that Northwestern university is prejudiced, because, as you know, they have two colored boys on the football team this year. . . ."

To which the branch replied in part as follows:

"In respect to your objection to 'agitators' seeking to file suits under the civil rights act, may we inquire through what method of thinking a lawyer would say that a person who acts under the law of the state of Illinois against a violator of the criminal code becomes an 'agitator'? Would you have the world believe that you think the civil rights act is *less* law than the laws covering rape, robbery, murder, and legal corporation trickery?"

However, it apears that although Mr. Strawn, one of the trustees, did not know of any prejudice at Northwestern, the students are aware that the campus is reeking with it. The *Daily Northwestern*, student paper, came out December 15 with a straight-from-the-shoulder editorial admitting that prejudice against Negro students was rampant, and calling upon the white students to wipe it out. The editorial covers the ground in such thorough fashion that it is quoted here in full:

"The suit of William Bell, former Northwestern Negro student, for $5,000 damages against the university for eviction from the campus beach last summer, brings up once again the question of Negro discrimination on the campus.

"Bell, branded by the administration as a 'trouble-maker' after the Pearson Hall affair of last year, has been castigated by members of the student body, faculty, and administration as 'a Negro who doesn't know his place,' 'a publicity monger,' 'a person who deserves every slap he gets.' It is well to remember that Bell's 'trouble-making' of last year won the fight for Negro rights on three counts: first, Bell broke the unwritten law that no Negro shall be allowed to stay at a university dormitory; second, he was the first Negro to use the university swimming pool; and, third, he fought for and won the right to sit on the main floor of the Evanston theatres, hitherto prohibited to any member of the colored race.

"It is thought that Bell does not stand a ghost of a chance to win his $5,000 suit. The fact remains, however—despite the technicality of the university's immunity from the civil rights act as a charitable institution—that Bell was forcibly evicted from the campus beach and that the reason was his color. A high official of the university admits responsibility for this action, citing as

(*Continued on page* 61)

Ghetto: A Voice From Within

By A. T. Clarke

SCIENCE, in its own language, is corroborating the biblical dictum that all nations of men were made "of one blood."

Democracy, by explicit declaration and clear implications, has reared its majestic temple upon the assumption of human brotherhood, equality and solidarity.

Religion, with assurance of utterance, has always lifted its voice as witness-bearer to this same haunting doctrine and proposition.

The Christian message and program rest upon the twin foundation of the fatherhood of One God and the brotherhood of all men.

The Christian church, at least by creedal pronouncements and conventional resolutions and statements, has always declared itself as the ordained implementation of this basic doctrine.

In the conscience of the human race there lies deep down an unstifleable something that tends to hold us relentlessly to this issue of brotherhood. Whenever that inner voice is denied and its demands transgressed, it is with that violence and uneasiness that betrays the transgressor on the defensive.

In practice, however, human society has always found it difficult to give concrete expression to this postulate of brotherhood,—religion, democracy, science, and conscience notwithstanding. Some deadly centrifugal force which men have not been able to overcome, or even to control wholeheartedly and consistently tends ever to disintegrate the race and keep the fragments in turmoil and internecine conflict of one sort or another.

In the old story at the beginning of the Bible Cain slew his brother. Whatever may be the differing ideas as to the foundations of that legend "the mark of Cain" has never been obliterated from man's brow nor his hands cleansed from the stain of fratricidal blood. Caste, in one form or another, is never absent with its lines of stern and oppressive division. It is not alone in India that "untouchability" exists today.

Human history has been largely the story of bloody warfare and aggression. The rape of Ethiopia by the Italian dictator, in seemingly contemptuous disregard of both the letter and the spirit of solemn international agreements is reeking fresh before our eyes. In sickening irony it is religious beliefs and loyalties that have sent men to some of the bloodiest deeds against one another, and that

Here is a statement on Segregation, known more popularly as Jim Crow, which seems to cover the question in comprehensive fashion. THE CRISIS will welcome any comments

in the name and with the supposed sanction of a God who is common father! Europe, still wallowing in the backwash of the last World War, is at this very moment teetering perilously on the edge of the infernal cauldron again. The conflagration may even have been already started from the Iberian peninsula.

Men have always held others in slavery. The proudest races have at some time been under the yoke. The best economic systems, to date, have been predatory to some degree.

Ghetto Sign of Warfare

Now, we of the ghetto feel that the ghetto system, of which the Jew and the Negro are the principal victims, is an example in point of this unending warfare and practical denial of brotherhood.

It is but natural and in a large measure salutary that persons of the same racial or cultural description should be drawn and kept together by similarities of habits, traditions and tastes. But it would seem equally natural and proper that such congenital groups might, in mutual goodwill and respect work freely together for the common good of the larger and more characteristic unit of which they are all equally component factors. But the ghetto for the Jew during the centuries and that uglier ghetto of Jim Crow segregation for the Negro in America and other places are not of that natural classification. They are pathological symptoms in the body politic. Jim Crow segregation goes beyond the natural and proper gravitation of like to like, and is arbitrary, violent and oppressive.

No reasonable person quarrels with the natural self-limitation of exhausted abilities. But Jim Crow is enforced limitation of opportunity. It is not merely separate living, but separated living.

We within the pale of Jim Crow should and do exercise large charity in trying to see the interracial situation, with its difficulties, from the viewpoint of the other man. But too often after charity and justice have made every allowance many of the barriers of Jim Crow appear to us and our friends as well, as gratuitous humiliation and injury, insult for its own sake.

Inferiority is the brand mark of the enforced conditions of Jim Crow segregation at its worst, if not at its average. The condition works out, dramatically and always, in inferior and inadequate accommodation, employment, protection, opportunity and scope of life generally. It tends to create and fasten upon the mind and soul of the victim if he is not very watchful, a psychosis of inferiority and degradation,—hopeless and inescapable. Life in the ghetto is unsafe living. It is highly dangerous. It lacks the protective advantages of the herd. It bars from the common weal. The superior numbers of the herd, not to mention its protective institutions which are theoretically for the equal benefit of all, can easily be turned against the ghetto, and in times of strèss and emergency become its peril rather than its shield. The ghetto, by its very existence, tends to breed and increase the hostility and contempt of the larger body and affords conspicuous tactical and strategic advantages for mobs from the outside. This condition constitutes largely the spawning ground of the lynching dragon.

It will reasonably be asked: why an article like this? It is being written in frank, friendly and detached fashion, and arises from the supposition at this time, to know in some detail the candid reactions to the system of Jim Crow segregation of an average, unprejudiced, thoughtful person within the pale. In thus speaking as a representative voice from the ghetto this writer admits, however, that he is self-elected and will accord full and courteous respect to any honest dissent from these viewpoints in whole or in part.

What, then, are our instinctive attitudes and feelings? What, as we conceive them, are our duties in the premises? What, if any, are our objectives and goals, our hopes, aspirations, commitments and plans?

Assails Self-respect

In the first place and fundamentally, we frankly declare that Jim Crow segregation does not conduce to our peace, contentment and satisfaction. It constantly assails our self-respect and affronts the best within us. We think it would be unnatural and suicidal for us to accept it as a final condition in dumb submission and resignation, without protest and struggle and hope. We do not

so accept it. Such an attitude would, we believe, deserve and increase the contempt of the proud, self-respecting dominant race, even of those who might temporarily be tempted to resent our struggles.

We have our goals and objectives. Immediate, temporary, provisional goals, and larger ultimate objectives. These goals and objectives are expressed and corresponding demands made, in different ways; for, naturally, there are varieties of thought and viewpoints among us. We have our extreme radicals, our plain radicals, our overprudent conservatives, our ordinary conservatives. Then we have our progressives, taking middle ground, with constructive principles. In a general way, however, all these seek similar objectives.

The National Negro Congress meeting recently in Chicago drafted the Negro's demands in the following manner, defining and elaborating each item in the draft:

1. Jobs. And these at decent living wages. 2. Social security. 3. Farm relief, including the right of farmers and sharecroppers to organize and bargain collectively. 4. Civil liberties, including as a prominent feature a sincere and honest fight by the governments of the states and the nation against lynching, mob violence, and undue brutality of officers of the law. 5. Education, including equitable participation in the public means of education. 6. Women's rights. 7. Ethiopian independence.

The present writer is not qualified to undertake the classification of the National Negro Congress in any of the brackets just enumerated nor to appraise its methods. But all progressives, among whom he classes himself, can and do strongly and unquestionably endorse in principle its program as here outlined. We seek the full and complete realization of every natural, constitutional and manhood right and privilege, —economic, social and civil. We particularly stress equality before the law, as a goal of which we cannot for a moment lose sight. We deem it utterly indispensable. We think that any group fighting for that right is fighting not for itself alone, but for the final safety of all and the honor of the Republic.

Manhood the Goal

But we cannot make it too clear that above every material, political, or civil advantage, the thing that we seek most to guard, and for which we ask full concession, is sacred manhood itself. We would rather be hungry, struggling, baffled men and women, than well fed, pampered animals or mere perpetual children. It is only as men that we wish to survive or as such go down in defeat. We cannot strike manhood's banners in capitulation or retreat before any assaults, from within or without. In this we think we are fighting with God.

In such a confession of faith as this coming from within the pale of the ghetto, we believe that a frank word should be spoken about "social equality."

This tabu is raised so often and in so many seemingly irrelevant ways, clouding issues and distorting reality, consciously or unconsciously, that from one side or the other, but preferably from both sides simultaneously, its real meaning and application should be defined frankly and clearly, at least negatively. When made to mean intermarriage or mingling of blood in any way, "social equality" is not even seriously thought of among us as a goal to be desired. In fact, we regard the assumption when thrust forward in this way, as an unnecessary affront to the womanhood of both the white and Negro camps. In the nature of the case such invasion would have to originate and come from outside the ghetto. Nor do we in the ghetto of Jim Crow seek any social equality that means the right to thrust physical presence uninvited upon private preserves from either camp. In matters of this kind it is only mutual friendship and respect that we desire and seek.

In fighting for our goals and objectives, immediate and tentative or remote and ultimate, we mean always to be careful of the spirit and method of our struggle. It is in the spirit of love and self-control that we make our fight, true to ourselves but "with malice toward none." We contemplate no "day of vengeance of our God" for any one at any time or in any stage of the struggle. We have no inclination to deny or slight the unquestionably great gifts with which nature has endowed the dominant races, and the marvelous achievements which they have consequently made in unnumbered ways. Neither are we moved to envy or jealousy, especially as we know that the road is open to us also for the pursuit of high destiny.

Aid from Whites

We acknowledge and gratefully accept every form of friendship, justice and cooperation coming to us from the dominant group with which we are surrounded. These are too numerous to recount in detail, and are to be found in every section of the country. It is freely admitted that without these allies our struggles out of Jim Crow would be well-nigh hopeless. These allied forces exist in many forms. There are countless noble-hearted individuals, south as well as north, in the list. Numerous organizations are devoted to the cause. Among these, even in the south, there stands out brilliantly The Commission of Interracial Cooperation, with branches throughout the country, but working out from Atlanta as headquarters.

Dr. Will Alexander, the executive director, is unmatched in his devotion. The Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching is under the direction of Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames. It carries on its campaign against the vicious crime of lynching in all parts of the South, with the sincerity, courage and persistence characteristic of the sex.

An increasing flood of literature from the white press, including books, magazine articles and pamphlets is doing valiant service for the cause of social justice and interracial understanding and fair play. Some of this material is used as text in interracial study groups. Even the daily press often lends its tremendous influence to the cause.

A public sentiment fostered largely by these agencies is growing, surely, if slowly and painfully, favorable to the cause of interracial brotherhood and the rights of the underprivileged and segregated minorities. It is true that many are tempted to doubt the reality of such a modification of public sentiment. But if it were not a fact, even in the south, there could never be, to take but one timely instance, the possibility of the formation and actual functioning of a Share-cropper's Union and a Southern Tenant Farmer's Union in the Black Belt, in the very face of the same maddening conditions that they were deliberately organized to combat.

Church Greatest Hope

The Christian church is the institution, of all others, from which the segregated and oppressed have a right to expect much. It would seem logically to be our most vocal and militant mediator and champion. And this expecta-

(*Continued on page* 59)

Problems of Race Before President

FOUR sets of resolutions defining social and economic problems faced by Negroes in America were adopted January 8 at the concluding session of the National Conference on Problems of the Negro and Negro Youth which had been in session since January 6 in the auditorium of the Department of Labor.

Legislation for a greater degree of economic security among Negroes; the destruction of racial barriers to employment; more adequate medical, educational, and recreational facilities; free and effective use of the ballot, and amelioration of the evils of the farm tenancy system; and a federal anti-lynching bill were among the reforms called for.

Throughout each of the resolutions, composed of many sub-recommendations regarding specific problems and abuses, ran the plea for greater emphasis in the employment of Negroes both in administrative governmental posts and in those branches of the government rendering personal service to the people.

Demands were made for greater consideration of the needs of Negro populations in the Federal housing programs, and for an amendment to the Wagner-Connery Labor Relations Act "to bar any labor union from being declared the spokesman for the workers in any given industry if that labor union denies membership in it to any otherwise eligible person on account of race, creed, or color."

The conference brought together more than seventy leaders of the Negro race from many states in the South, East, and Middle West. It was held under the sponsorship of the National Youth Administration with Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, NYA director of Negro activities, as chairman.

During the course of the meetings a number of outstanding government officials appeared on the platform. Mrs. Roosevelt welcomed the assemblage at its first session. Henry A. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, discussed the farm tenancy problem in the South, and Daniel A. Roper, secretary of commerce, spoke.

The resolutions of the conference are to be submitted to the President and other administration leaders.

The committee on "Increased opportunity for employment and economic security," which was under the chairmanship of T. Arnold Hill, director of the department of industrial relations of the National Urban League, prefaced its report with the assertion, "The stark reality of the present employment situation in the United States as it affects Negroes calls for a blunt recital of the disabilities under which they labor. Their social and economic existence is tragically at stake."

MRS. MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Presided at Washington conference

Among the recommendations submitted by this committee were the following:

(a) A relief appropriation for the period up to June 1, 1937, "of not less than $900,000,000;" (b) Legislation for a 30-hour work week; (c) Endorsement "in principle" of the Wagner Labor Disputes Bill, but recognizing at the same time "discriminations that are practised upon Negro workers by some of the trade unions;" (d) Immediate Federal action to remedy the situation arising out of the system of farm tenancy; (e) Establishment of minimum labor standards for domestic workers, "affecting . . . 85 per cent of all Negro women workers;" (f) More liberal allotment of Federal appointments to Negro technical and professional workers; (g) Broadening of the Social Security Act to embrace agricultural, domestic, and professional workers, in which are included "approximately 65 per cent of all Negroes employed."

The committee on "Security of life and equal protection under the law" under the chairmanship of Walter White, secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., advocated:

(a) A strong Federal anti-lynching law; (b) Prohibiting "both the name and party symbol of any political party or other organization which denies to any qualified voter full participation in the choice of its candidates" on election ballots; (c) A Federal investigation of alleged police brutality in the District of Columbia.

The committee on "Housing and health," headed by Dr. M. O. Bousfield, associate director of the medical service of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, endorsed the Wagner-Ellenbogen Bill, but condemned discrimination against Negro tenants on many of the projects. The high mortality among Negroes from tuberculosis and venereal diseases was deplored, and the government urged to take corrective steps through expansion of the activities of the U. S. Public Health Service. The Children's Bureau was commended for its work in connection with maternal and infant mortality, but greater activity by this agency was likewise deemed desirable. Efforts should be made, the committee decided, to make Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital, in Washington, preeminent as centers of medical learning for the Negro race.

Among the recommendations of the committee on "Adequate educational and recreational opportunity," headed by John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, was one calling for continuance as permanent organizations of the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It was also proposed that in the event of the re-introduction of the former Harrison-Fletcher Bill at this session of Congress, the President veto it unless provisions were incorporated making mandatory an equitable distribution of the educational funds therein called for as between white and Negro schools.

Recognizing "only one standard of public rights, duties, and privileges for all American citizens regardless of race, creed, and color," the conference went on record as demanding that "the government take the lead and set the example by abolishing racial segregation in all of its departments, divisions, and branches, and that it refrain from lending its support to the extension of segregation in the United States."

Realizing that this objective could not be accomplished overnight, the members of the conference asked the assistance of the Federal government in obtaining for Negro citizens equality of opportunity with all other citizens of the United States wherever racial segregation exists at present under authority of the law.

Of all the conferences on the race problem held, certainly in the last ten years, sponsored either openly or semi-officially by the government, this gathering on

(*Continued on page 62*)

Books by Negro Authors in 1936

Paragraph Reviews for the Guidance of CRISIS Readers

THE following list of books is necessarily incomplete but notices every book in English published during the year 1936 that has come to the attention of the compiler. It is the purpose of THE CRISIS to make this an annual feature, and in the future, all books and pamphlets received by The Crisis will be noted and some will be singled out for more extended review.

Alexis, Lucien V. Radiation. New Orleans, 1936. $4.00.

A technical dissertation in physio-chemistry by the author of "Fundamentals in Physics" and other similar works.

Arthur, John. Dark Metropolis. Boston, Meador Publishing Co., 1936. 154 pp. $1.50.

A novel of Harlem in the "Nigger Heaven" tradition. Undistinguished, but readable.

Baxter, J. Harvey L. Sonnets for the Ethiopians and Other Poems. Roanoke, Magic City Press, 1936. 113 pp. $1.65.

The author's second volume of verse that shows considerable advance over his first.

Bond, Frederick W. Speech Construction. Boston, Christopher Publishing House, 1936. 146 pp. $2.00.

A useful text book intended primarily for teachers in secondary and college levels.

Bontemps, Arna. Black Thunder. New York, Macmillan, 1936. 298 pp. $2.50

A novel based on Gabriel's Insurrection, written in beautiful poetic prose. The first half is brilliantly done and promised an excellence that is not maintained throughout, but it is certainly the best historical novel written by an American Negro.

Brawley, Benjamin. Paul Laurence Dunbar, Poet of His People. Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1936. 159 pp. $1.00.

This, the first single biography of the poet, gives facts of his life and an estimate of his work. Dunbar still awaits a definitive biography.

Brown, J. T. and Talley, M. A. Sunday School's Publishing Board's Commentary on the International and Improved Lessons for 1937. Nashville, Sunday School Publishing Board, (1936) 321 pp. $1.00.

Strictly orthodox Baptist collection for Sunday School lessons, illustrated; the 16th annual.

Caliver, Ambrose. Availability of Education to Negroes in Rural Communities. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936. 86 pp. $.10.

———(with Blose, D.T.) Statistics of the Education of Negroes 1929-30 and 1931-32. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1936. 47 pp. $.10.

The prolific Dr. Caliver continues the collection of his invaluable data on Negro education.

Campbell, Thomas Monroe. The Movable School Goes to the Negro Farmer. Tuskegee, Institute Press (1936). 170 pp. $2.00.

Semi-autobiographical account of 29 years of the Movable School by the first Negro Extension Agent chosen by the Federal Government for that purpose. A very readable book.

Cobb, W. Montague. The Laboratory of Anatomy and Physical Anthropology of Howard University. Washington, 1936. 107 pp.

An interesting accounting of the admirable work done by Dr. Cobb since 1932 in the Department of Anatomy at Howard. His program and his description of its purposes and results cannot be too highly recommended.

Cooper, William A. A Portrayal of Negro Life. Charlotte, 1936. 110 pp. $1.00.

A well printed volume reproducing 27 Negro portraits with descriptions, published under the auspices of the Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations. The illustrations though uninspired are competent.

Cowdery, Mae V. We Lift Our Voices and Other Poems. Philadelphia, Alpress, 1936. 68 pp. $1.50.

William Stanley Braithwaite has written an introduction to this volume (which contains a number of poems first printed in The Crisis) and lauds it "for its sincerity and its freshness, for its delicate and sensitive rhythm and imagery."

Cuney-Hare, Maud. Negro Musicians and Their Music. Washington, Associated Publishers, 1936. 439 pp. $3.25.

This fine posthumous book by the distinguished pianist fills a much needed want. It will remain for many years the standard book on its subject and must be read by everyone interested in Negro music or musicians.

Cuthbert, Marion. April Grasses. New York, Woman's Press, 1936. 30 pp. $.75.

A slender volume of verse, minor but delicate and charming.

———We Sing America. New York, Friendship Press, 1936. 117 pp. $1.00.

Stories and facts about colored Americans, written for children under twelve, to whom it is highly recommended.

The Compiler

This list of reviews was compiled by Arthur B. Spingarn, one of the vice-presidents and chairman of the National Legal Committee of the N.A.A.C.P. One of Mr. Spingarn's hobbies is the collection of books by Negro authors and he has, perhaps, the finest collection of these books in America, if not in the world. On his shelves are some very rare items dating back several centuries.

Dett, R. Nathaniel. The Dett Collection of Negro Spirituals. Four groups. Chicago, Hall and McCreary Co., 1936. 28, 15, 19 and 32 pp. $.20 each.

These excellent collections, with short scholarly introductions by Dr. Dett, contain not only many of the old favorites, but several spirituals hitherto untranscribed.

Diggs, Margaret A. Catholic Negro Education in the United States. n.p., n.d. (Washington, 1936). 1937 pp. $2.50.

A brief outline of the attitude and policies of the Catholic Church towards Negroes from colonial times to date, stressing Negro Catholic education. Its value would have been enhanced had it been more objectively written.

Everett, Faye Philip. The Colored Situation, a Book of Vocational and Civic Guidance for the Negro Youth. Boston, Meador Publishing Co., 1936. 312 pp. $2.00.

Outlines what the author conceives to be the ideals of race leaders and gives practical advice, based unfortunately upon an outmoded social philosophy, to Negro youth on the solution of their vocational and civic problems.

Ford, Nick Aaron. The Contemporary Negro Novel. Boston, Meador Publishing Co., 1936. 108 pp. $1.50.

A master's thesis studying the Negro novel as an expression of race relations. How well it covers the field may be judged from this quotation, "from 1914 to 1924 not a single Negro novel was written; yet during the next ten years ending with 1934, twenty were produced." This compiler has in his own collection more than 50 volumes of fiction published by American Negroes from 1914 to 1934; of these at least 15 were published by 1924.

Foster, Laurence. The Functions of a Graduate School in a Democratic Society. New York, Huxley House, 1936. 116 pp.

An exhaustive and learned treatise by the Dean of Instruction at Cheyney.

Franklin, Charles Lionel. The Negro Labor Unionist of New York. New York, Columbia University Press, 1936. 515 pp. $3.75.

A careful, accurate and well documented account of the problems and conditions among Negroes in the labor unions in Manhattan, with special reference to the N.R.A. and post N.R.A. conditions. It contains much information not to be found elsewhere, but pays inadequate attention to left wing influences on Negro labor.

Harris, Abram L. The Negro as Capitalist. Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, 1936. 205 pp. $3.00.

A study of business and banking among American Negroes with particular emphasis on a pessimistic survey of Negro banks. As might be expected from the author of that brilliant book, "The Black Worker," this is an exhaustive and illuminating examination of the subject treated from his social and economic point of view.

Harrison, Juanita. My Great Wide Beautiful World. New York, Macmillan, 1936. 318 pp. $2.50.

The diary of an almost illiterate woman who, starting out without funds at the age of 36, succeeded in visiting 22 countries in 8 years. A radiant and valiant personality shines through the book, but though highly touted, is likely to thrill only those people who know "colored people are like that."

Hinton, William A. Syphilis and Its Treatment. New York, Macmillan, 1936. 321 pp. $3.50.

In this volume in Macmillan's Medical Monographs, Dr. Hinton has made an important contribution to medical knowledge. It is the best book in English on the subject and is destined to remain a standard authority for years.

Johnson, Charles S. A Preface to Racial Understanding. New York, Friendship Press, 1936. 206 pp. $1.00.

A study of contemporary Negro life and interracial problems, covering a wide field of history, religion, literature, art, agriculture, housing, education, race prejudice and interracial cooperation; destined for popular consumption in such a way that many ugly facts are ignored and no one's feelings will be badly hurt.

Lead Belly. Negro Folk Songs as Sung by Lead Belly. Transcribed by John A. Lomax and Alan Lomax. New York, Macmillan, 1936. $3.50.

A remaking of work songs, "sinful ballets" and "moaning blues" from familiar sources by an ex-convict minstrel, who is the self-styled "king of the twelve-string guitar players of the world."

Negro Songs of Protest. Collected by Lawrence Gellert. New York, American Music League, 1936. 47 pp. $1.00.

A collection made up of melodies with accompanying words gathered from plantations, chain gangs, and lumber camps; as its title indicates, all the songs are songs of protest, many poignant and eloquent.

New Caravan, The. Edited by Alfred Kreymborg, Lewis Mumford and Paul Rosenfeld. New York, Norton, 1936. $3.95.

This anthology of hitherto unpublished literature contains a long poem by Jean Toomer (pages 633 to 653) and a remarkable story (pages 124 to 158) in poetic prose by Richard Wright.

Nyabongo, Akiki K. Africa Answers Back. London, Routledge, 1936. 278 pp. 7 sh. 6d.

The first English edition of a book published in New York in 1935, entitled "The Story of an African Chief," written by the younger brother of a ruling African tribal potentate now studying at Oxford; it is part fiction, part autobiography, part satire, part folklore and anthropology; ironic, forceful and interesting.

Padmore, George. How Britain Rules Africa. London, Wishart Books Ltd., 1936. 402 pp. 12 sh. 6d.

An exhaustive and well documented historical, political and statistical work dealing with British imperialistic possessions in Africa. The author draws a deservedly dark picture from the viewpoint of the African subject people; leftist; excellently done.

Phillips, Hilton A. Flames of Rebellion (against enthroned tyranny) n.p., n.d. (Los Angeles, 1936.) 237 pp. Paper $1.50; cloth $2.00.

Part rhetorical prose and part doggerel verse; much heat and little light.

Pushkin, Alexander. The Works of, selected and edited with an introduction by Abraham Yarmolinsky. New York, Random House (1936). 869 pp. $3.50.

1937 is the anniversary of Pushkin's death and this is one of the myriads of books by and concerning him published and to be published to commemorate that event. It contains English versions by different translators of Pushkin's lyrics, narrative poems, folk tales, plays and prose; it is the largest collection in English of one who is the chief glory of Russian literature and the greatest poet of African blood.

Reynolds, Evelyn Crawford. No Alabaster Box and Other Poems. Philadelphia, Alpress, 1936. 37 pp. $1.50.

An ambitious first volume of verse, beautifully printed in an edition limited to 350 copies.

Shaw, O'Wendell. Greater Need Below. Columbus, The Bi-Monthly Negro Book Club (1936). 161 pp. $1.25.

This is the first (and so far the only) volume to appear in a praiseworthy attempt to establish a Negro Book Club, planning to issue six paper covered books for $6.00. Unfortunately, the project starts off poorly with this mediocre novel.

Stanford, Theodore Anthony. Dark Harvest. Philadelphia (1936). 33 pp. $1.50.

A nicely printed initial volume of verse by a youthful poet.

Styles, Fitzhugh L. Negroes and the Law. Boston, Christopher Publishing House, 1936.

Thomas, Charles Cyrus. A Black Lark Caroling. Dallas, Kaleidograph Press (1936). 73 pp. $1.50.

Considerably above the average run of poetry published in newspapers where most of these verses originally appeared.

Thomasson, Maurice E. A Study of Special Kinds of Education for Rural Negroes. Charlotte, 1936. 105 pp.

A doctoral dissertation; more factual than interpretive, but an accurate and significant contribution to the problems of rural life and education.

Thompson, Joseph. Songs of Caroline. Chicago, The author (1936). 30 pp. $.25.

These verses, for the most part reprinted from Negro newspapers, though crude are simple and sincere.

Woodson, Carter G. The African Background Outlined or Handbook for the Study of the Negro. Washington, Association for Study of Negro Life and History (1936). 478 pp. $3.15.

A compendium of facts on the history and culture of the Negro. Like everything by this distinguished historian it has value, but the authorities quoted are secondary or worse, chiefly from his own writings or from publications sponsored by him and it fails to avail itself of the growing body of works by African Natives.

Among the pamphlets issued during the year 1936 the following may be noted:

Bellegarde, Dantes. Haiti and Her Problems. San Juan, Porto Rico.

Brewer, J. Mason. The Negro in Texas. Dallas.

———(Editor) Patriotic Moments; a second book of verse by the Bellerophon Quill Club. Dallas.

Bunche, Ralph J. A. World View of Race. Washington.

Canady, Herman G. Individual Differences Among Freshmen in West Virginia State College. Institute, Va.

Crosswaith, Frank R. and Lewis A. B. True Freedom for Negro and White Labor. New York.

Cuthbert, Marion. Democracy and the Negro. New York.

Color Line in Our Public Schools. Washington.

Davis, Ben Jr. James W. Ford; What He is and What He Stands For. New York.

Davis, John P. The Official Proceedings of the National Negro Congress. Washington.

DuBois, W. E. B. What the Negro Has Done for the United States and Texas. Washington.

Ethiopia. New York.

Ford, James W. The Communists and the Struggle for Negro Liberation. New York.

Hali, Charles E. Progress of the Negro in Texas. Washington.

Imes, William Lloyd and Oaks, L. M. The Plunder of Ethiopia. New York

Locke, Alain. The Negro and His Music. Washington.

Locke, Alain. Negro Art; Past and Present. Washington.

Martin, I. Maximilian. Negro Managed Building and Loan Associations. Philadelphia.

Porter, Dorothy B. A Selected List of Books By and About the Negro. Washington.

Reid, Ira DeA. Adult Education Among Negroes. Washington.

Rogers, J. A. The Real Facts About Ethiopia. 3rd and enlarged edition, illustrated. New York.

Robertson, L. O. We Want Roosevelt. Washington.

Williams, Frances H. and Logan, Wenonah Bond. Pudge Grows Up. New York.

Gets Pope's Blessing

Miss Caroline M. Mosby, founder and superintendent of the Villa Monica, a home for convalescent and aged people in Jamaica, L. I., New York, received on December 9 a scroll from Rome, Italy, notifying her that she had been given a blessing by Pope Pius for her "activity in the humane work of caring for the sick." Miss Mosby founded the home seven years ago and has cared for more than 1,000 patients since then.

Sociologists Elect Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, professor of sociology at Fisk university, and former editor of *Opportunity*, was elected vice-president of the American Sociological Society at its convention in Chicago during the Christmas holidays.

Houston an Officer of Lawyers' Guild

The newly organized New York chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild, elected Charles H. Houston, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., as second vice-president at a session in the Bar Association Building, January 7.

Editorials

A New Federal Anti-lynching Bill

BY the time this is being read a new, revised federal anti-lynching bill will have been introduced in Congress, one which takes into account the more important objections raised to the Costigan-Wagner bill, but which sacrifices none of the "teeth" necessary to make such legislation effective.

If advance indications mean anything, there is a better chance of passing this bill now than ever before. It is reported that several influential members of the southern bloc either will not oppose a federal law or will openly advocate it. This writer is really from Missouri and will join many others in believing this when and if he sees it, but the reports persist. More important than the southern rumor is the fact that about 260 members of the House are definitely not hostile to the bill, with 186 absolutely pledged in writing to vote for it.

There is no word as yet from the White House, but those close to the administration are of the opinion that the new bill will get the blessing of the President. With that endorsement it should pass, but it must not be forgotten by friends of this legislation that activity must not be relaxed for a moment until the goal is achieved. Citizens should keep in constant touch with their congressmen informing them of their interest in this bill and their desire that congress pass it.

Dr. Moskowitz

IN its twenty-seventh year the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lost two of its founders, William English Walling in September and Dr. Henry Moskowitz in December. They started in 1909 with a dream of equality and a firm faith that organization, protest and uncompromising fighting would bring the Negro American his full citizenship rights. They lived to see their first small committee grow to a nation-wide association operating in nearly every state in the union, and to hear their ideals, voiced by a daring little band in 1909, on the tongues of millions of white and black citizens in 1936. The battle is not won, but progress has been steadily forward, with many dramatic and permanent gains registered.

A New Note

A NEW note in race relations was struck in December at the conference on higher education for Negroes held at Duke university and the University of North Carolina. Many delegates at the conference took the position that southern colleges and universities should admit qualified Negro students to their graduate and professional schools. It was recorded there that a group of white Texans had asked that Negro graduate students be admitted to Southern Methodist university at Dallas. It was suggested that Duke university, endowed heavily by the millions of the tobacco king, might step out in front more easily than some state universities and admit a Negro, say, to its graduate theological school.

The discussions at the conference brought a pleasant shock to Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund, who admitted in a speech that the southern white educators were years ahead, in their opinions, of where the Rosenwald fund thought they would be at this time. Incidentally, Mr. Embree took occasion to hit the idea which seems to be growing apace, that a small scholarship for study outside the state is equal to offering graduate study in the state. He urged that if these scholarships are awarded they be not less than $400.

The conference is one more of the multiplying indications that the present day South is becoming more and more liberal on the Negro question and is willing, in some instances, to go much farther than timid white "liberals" in the North.

The expressions of opinion at this conference vindicate, we believe, the procedure of the N.A.A.C.P. When the association, in the spring of 1933, went to court to secure the admission of a Negro student to the school for pharmacy at the University of North Carolina, there was talk that we were "fifty years ahead of the times," that amicable relations between the races would be disturbed, that riots might result. Yet in the spring of 1936, only three years after the first effort of the N.A.A.C.P., we find a group of white southern educators at the same University of North Carolina declaring that methods must be found to provide graduate and professional training for Negroes in the South. Then in December, 1936, we have a still more representative conference concurring with the pioneering effort made by the N.A.A.C.P. in 1933. The problem is not solved as yet, but it is apparent that the solution suggested four years ago is not nearly the bugaboo it was thought to be at that time.

"Fury"

AMONG the ten best films of 1936 selected by the New York daily newspaper film critics was "Fury," made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, starring Spencer Tracy, directed by Fritz Lang. "Fury," it will be remembered, is the story of a lynching, told with such matchless art and such realism as to hold spectators in rapt and almost horrified attention from the beginning of the picture to the end. The sense of impending tragedy is present in the first scenes and progresses to the climax in the fiery jail.

In a year which saw the greatest variety of crusading publicity against lynching it is notable that for the first time in the history of the motion picture industry a picture was made that is perhaps the most effective preachment against America's disgrace that has yet been employed. Millions of people saw the insanity and cruelty of the mob, the viciousness of gossip, the rousing and recruiting of the baser elements in a community to tear down law and order and wreak blood vengeance. These things paraded before them on a screen which was fairly alive with its story, and the picture was not a pretty one. No person can see "Fury" and remain convinced that lynching is "all right."

Miami, Again

THE authorities of Miami, Fla., upon the excuse that they wish to keep tab on criminals, are forcing all workers to submit to fingerprinting. As the columnist, Westbrook Pegler, points out, no effort is being made to fingerprint the "big shot" crooks who flock to Florida each winter. Only free American citizens who cannot afford $10-a-day rooms and cabanas on the beaches are being dragooned into the police stations. Needless to say, Negroes are being rounded up in droves and made to give their prints. Miami is the city which conscripted Negroes after a hurricane several years ago and forced them to clean up debris, regardless of their standing as citizens, or the state of their own fortunes following the hurricane. Miami is known also among colored people as the city where Negroes must have a written pass if they are out after a certain hour in certain sections of the city.

Federal School Aid

(*Continued from page* 42)

General Assembly appropriated to the Macon County Board of Education $7,627.55 for 1,557 white educables and $17,882.65 for 3,651 Negro children of school age. Of the amount appropriated for Negro education, $10,420 was spent for Negro schools and $7,462 was diverted to white schools.

"In 1933, according to figures secured from the Georgia Department of Education, an even larger proportion of the state's allotments for Negro education was diverted to the whites. In Greene, Negro schools received $5,001 of the $21,235 appropriation; in Macon $5,964 of the $24,339 state allotment for Negro schools.

". . . . The total amount diverted from Negro to white schools throughout the state in 1933, according to figures from the Georgia Department of Education was more than $1,150,000." (306–308)

The impossibility of Negro citizens and their friends bringing suit in each separate county and school district to obtain an equalized expenditure of the Federal funds which would be available under this "Harrison-Fletcher Bill" is apparent. The only effective safeguard is to write the provision for distribution into the bill itself and support the same with sanctions.

No Graduate Training

When it comes to education on the college and university levels, the general administrations of the states themselves directly discriminate against Negroes. There is not a single state university in the southern or border states, except Maryland, which admits Negro students to any of its departments. Obedient to a mandamus decree, the University of Maryland has been admitting Negroes to its school of law since 1935. Yet Negroes help to maintain these state universities through their taxes.

Most of the southern and border states have separate undergraduate state colleges for Negroes; but without exception these Negro undergraduate state colleges are inferior, item for item, to the state universities which are reserved exclusively for whites. Except for the instance of the University of Maryland just cited, not a single southern state provides for the professional education of Negroes at public expense; and only one state, Virginia, has made a feeble beginning at graduate work in arts and sciences for Negroes by tacking on a so-called (sub-standard) graduate department to its separate undergraduate Negro college.

If a Negro student wishes the same graduate or professional training offered to white students in the state university, he must leave the state and travel hundreds of miles as an exile to some outside university. Only six of the 19 states where separate schools are mandatory by law make any pretense of aiding their Negro citizens to obtain professional or graduate training. These six states—West Virginia, Missouri, Maryland, Oklahoma, Virginia and Kentucky—make a gesture of aiding such exiled Negro students by granting a limited number of them out-of-state scholarships. These scholarships, however, are mere pittances and no substitute on any conceivable basis for their exclusion from the state universities. Yet under the elastic provisions of the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill" the states in their discretion could expend every cent of the Federal monies appropriated for maintenance and expansion of their state universities, to the complete exclusion of Negroes from any benefits therefrom.

Suggested Amendments

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its desire to see the legitimate interests of Negro school children in the Southern and border states protected, advocates the following amendments to the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill":

(1) that wherever separate schools are maintained in a state or territory under authority of law, the monies apportioned to the state or territory under the bill shall be divided and expended for white and Negro schools respectively in the proportions that the white and Negro children, aged five to twenty years, inclusive, bear to the total population of the state or territory, aged five to twenty years, inclusive:

(2) that *no* public school in the state or territory shall be maintained for less than one hundred and sixty days, closings due to epidemics, fires and acts of God excepted:

(3) that wherever separate schools are maintained in a state or territory under authority of law, no state or territory shall receive any part of the apportionment under the bill for any year unless during the school year next preceding the year for which such apportionment is made it has expended from state or territorial or local revenues, through state or territorial and local units combined, a sum of money for the white and Negro schools respectively not less than the amount spent on them as separate educational divisions in the school year ending in 1934:

(4) that the chief educational authority designated to represent the state or territory shall annually, within six months after the close of the fiscal year in such state or territory, prepare, and within thirty days thereafter shall file with the United States Commissioner of Education a report which shall include: (a) an audit of the funds apportioned to the state or territory, showing the manner of distributing the same, and the work and improvements accomplished thereby; (b) a report showing the number of days in which each public elementary and high school was open during the school year next preceding the date of the report; (c) an audit of the state or territorial or local revenues expended through state or territorial and local units combined, during the school year next preceding the date of the report, showing the distribution between white and Negro schools, where separate schools are maintained under authority of law;

(5) that if the United States Commissioner of Education finds that the apportionment made to a state or territory for the current fiscal year is not being expended for educational purposes or that the state or territory has violated the provisions of the bill as regards the length of school term or the distribution of school funds, he shall give notice of these facts to the chief educational authority and to the governor of such state or territory. If, after being so notified, a state or territory continues in such failure or violation, the United States Commissioner of Education shall report thereon at once to the Secretary of the Interior, who shall be authorized and directed to withhold all payments to the state or territory until the terms and conditions of the bill have been complied with.

Opposed to Segregated Schools

Fundamentally, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opposes segregated schools because no segregated school system operates to give Negroes the equal protection and benefit of the law. It does not generally advocate a division of public monies between the races on the basis of population ratio. On principle, public money is not earmarked according to the race of the taxpayer or the race of the beneficiary, but should be dispensed according to public need. If so dispensed, Negroes would receive much more than their population ratio because suppression and discrimination have made the educational needs of Negroes many times those of the white population. For instance, the 1934 National Conference on Fundamental Problems in the Education of Negroes, held under

(*Continued on page* 60)

From the Press of the Nation

Editorial of the Month

One Is, the Other Isn't

Philadelphia, Pa., *Tribune*

IT is self-evident that United State Attorney General Cummings does not desire to bring cases of lynching which involve kidnaping under the Lindbergh Kidnaping Law.

Since 1934 the N.A.A.C.P. has been pressing the Department of Justice to take action in the Claude Neal case. But always the Attorney General dodges and gives excuses. Despite the clear statement of the law, Mr. Cummings places a restricted interpretation in a desperate effort to excuse his laxity.

Claude Neal was captured in Alabama, dragged across the state line and lynched by a mob in Florida at a place publicly announced in the newspapers.

Clearly Neal was kidnaped. Even the Attorney General can not deny that fact. He was taken from one state to another. But Mr. Cummings says the kidnaping was not for profit; therefore, the G-Men may not do anything about it.

The Lindbergh Act was amended to include "held for ransom or reward or OTHERWISE." The Department of Justice asked for the Amendment in a memorandum to the Senate: "The object of the addition of the word 'OTHERWISE' is to extend the jurisdiction of this act to persons who have been kidnaped and held, not only for reward, but for any other reason."

In the face of these facts, the only logical conclusion for the refusal of Mr. Cummings to act in the Neal case is that he is afraid it would not meet with southern public approval. The Attorney General knows, if he knows anything, that the facts in the Claude Neal case bring it squarely within the Lindberg Kidnaping Act.

The Attorney General on his solemn oath swore to enforce the law, not simply in cases which had widespread popular appeal, but in all cases. In the instant case, it appears that Mr. Cummings comes dangerously near violating his oath of office.

A news report informs us that Congressman Maury Maverick, Democrat of Texas, has come out for the enactment of a federal anti-lynching act. "I think it's time," he declared, "that the South as well as the North, condemn lynching."

. . . The old excuse that the cause of lynching be attributed to attacks on white women by Negroes, has been found to be false and unsubstantiated. Such trivialities as talking back to white men, asking for an accounting of crops, etc., have tended to arouse bitter animosities which resulted in wholesale killings. During these orgies no one was spared—old men, pregnant women, and children were ruthlessly exterminated by gun, faggot and rope. . . .

The statement of the Texan Congressman offers hope that the enlightened minds of the South recognize the hideousness of lynching and will lend their aid to its suppression.—Boston, Mass., *Chronicle.*

The opening of Congress on Tuesday was marked by signs which should bring Negroes hope for broad social legislation rising above race and creed. Perhaps the most shining harbinger was the declaration of Congressman Maury Maverick, Texas Democrat and grandson of Col. Charles Lynch, reputed to be the popular father of American lynch law, that he would back a federal anti-lynching law.

There are indications that Congress will make an honest attempt to at least check the growing poverty of tenant farmers, who list a million Negroes among their number.

New legislation designed to reduce working hours and guarantee minimum wages appears to be on the way. . . .—New York *Amsterdam News.*

. . . A Mediterranean pact, in which Italy pledges Great Britain and France to respect the status quo in naval matters in these waters, was agreed upon simultaneously with the report that Mussolini's recent arch foes had established diplomatic relations at Addis Ababa.

Coming events cast their shadows before, and so, Ethiopia passes into history. Mussolini's grab of the ancient Negro kingdom is legalized, international law notwithstanding. The final curtain on this the greatest imperial travesty of the twentieth century will come when the League of Nations, dancing to the music of London and Paris at its next Council meeting, will erase Ethiopia as one of its members by the simple process of refusing to seat the Ethiopian representatives formerly recognized for political rather than juridical reasons.—Norfolk *Journal and Guide.*

The extreme of bad taste was thought to have been reached when an artist, doing a New York mural, put among the crowd listening to Lincoln, a Negro eating watermelon. He was a WPA artist of whom anything was to be expected. The incongruous figure was removed when Harlem leaders made a vigorous protest against the "undignified and belittling figure."

But evidently thinking of Negroes in terms of the typical minstrel exaggerations is not confined to WPA artists. Thomas Hart Benton, entrusted with the painting of murals for Missouri's capitol, uses "Frankie and Johnnie" whose fatal love is the subject of an original "blues" song, as the episode descriptive of the Negro's part in the making of Missouri. . . .

The state board in charge of the state's capital, or whoever hired Benton, should reject "Frankie and Johnny." Either that or erect a statue of Jesse James on the capitol steps.—*The Call,* Kansas City, Mo.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have only a makeshift high school, a crowded junior high school, an overflow in all of our intermediate schools, necessitating split and double sessions, it seems agreed by the board that the Negroes will not be considered in the coming bond election . . . Will it be just for the Board of Education to call upon colored voters to support a bond election for the raising of a half million dollars to erect a white high school, the tax for which they have to pay, when their children are entirely ignored? We have more than eight hundred registered voters in this county. The time has come for these voters to assert themselves.—Savannah, Ga., *Tribune.*

One thing we irate Americans should keep in mind is, that Herr Hitler is not treating Jesse Owens nearly so rough as the dark-hued runner would perhaps be treated were he to drop into a ball park or a hotel below the Mason and Dixon line right here in his own country. Will someone please page "Miss Consistency"?—Oklahoma *Black Dispatch.*

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

Anti-lynching Button Sale Sweeps Country

The nation-wide campaign of the N.A.A.C.P. to sell anti-lynching buttons in the month of February is meeting enthusiastic response. More than 250 groups, including branches of the N.A.A.C.P., are selling these buttons. In Harlem alone, thirty committees are at work.

The largest order so far has been placed by the Harlem groups. It totals 18,000 buttons. The next largest order comes from Detroit, Mich., which has ordered 8,000. Branches which have ordered 5,000 include Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., and Toledo, O. Other large orders: 3,000, Cleveland, O., Brooklyn, N. Y., Louisville, Ky.; 2,000, Charleston, W. Va., Buffalo, N. Y., Richmond, Va., Baltimore, Md., Albany, N. Y., Oklahoma City, Okla.; 1,000, Boston, Mass., Springfield, Mass., Chester, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Flint, Mich., E. St. Louis, Ill., St. Petersburg, Fla., Philadelphia, Pa., Jackson, Miss., Wilson, N.C., Indianapolis, Ind., Plaquemine, La., Lansing, Mich., Logan, W. Va., Staten Island, N. Y.

Other orders for 500 or more buttons include Jersey City, N. J., Dover, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Jamaica, N. Y., Portsmouth, Ohio, Petersburg, Va., Fairmont, W. Va., Morton, Pa., New Kensington, Pa., New Castle, Pa., Mansfield, Ohio, Newton, Kans., Massillon, Ohio, Ellsworth, Pa., Uniontown, Pa., Mobile, Ala., Lynchburg, Va., Syracuse, N. Y., St. Clairsville, Ohio, Council Bluffs, Ia., Wilmington, Del., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Lake Charles, La., Marion, Ind., Princeton, N. J., Chickasha, Okla., Goldsboro, N. C., Austin, Tex., Haverford, Pa., Providence, R. I., Montclair, N. J., Newark, N. J., Newport, R. I., Savannah, Ga., Texarkanna, Tex., El Paso, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Pontiac, Mich., Beaumont, Tex., Bloomington, Ill., San Antonio, Tex., Madera, Calif., Elizabeth, N. J., McAlester, Okla., Salisbury, Md., Waterloo, Ia., Aliquippa, Pa., Roanoke, Va., Waxhachie, Tex.

The campaign is being directed by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the association, from the New York office. The official time for the sale and wearing of the buttons is February 1–12. It is hoped that all groups will wind up their sale on February 12, which is the 28th birthday of the N.A.A.C.P., and will forward their money to New York. The funds raised by the sale will be used for anti-lynching and legal defense work. The minimum price on the buttons is 10 cents each, but many persons who have already made their purchases are paying from twenty-five cents to one dollar for a button. Twelve sales have been made in New York City alone at one dollar each.

MRS. DAISY E. LAMPKIN
Directs button sale

New York State Conference Organized

The work of the N.A.A.C.P. took on new impetus with the formation of a New York State Conference of Branches on January 3.

Delegates from many of the leading state branches met at the 137th Street Y.W.C.A., New York City, on call of William Pickens, director of branches. Walter White, secretary, and Miss Juanita Jackson, director of youth activities, were also present from the national office.

After short addresses by Mr. White, Miss Jackson, James Egert Allen, ex-president of the New York branch, Gordon H. Jones of the Jamaica branch, and several others, the following officers were elected: president, James Egert Allen, New York; vice-president, Gordon H. Jones, Jamaica, N. Y.; secretary, Mrs. Ellen Kell, Albany, N. Y.; assistant secretary, Lionel C. Brown, New York; and treasurer, Mrs. William L. Imes, New York.

The next meeting of the state conference will be held in the City of New York in April 2, 3, and 4. The statewide oratorical contest will be held at this time. The Governor Herbert H. Lehman trophy will be awarded again to the branch whose representative wins first place.

The new president of the state conference, Mr. Allen, has laid down a three-point program for the year. (1) The breaking down of barriers that create contradictory privileges in many sections of the state. (2) A thorough

Richmond, Va., campaign workers: left to right, Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, chairman women's division; Mrs. Gladys G. Randolph, chairman youth council division; and Mrs. Mary McDougald Brown who directed the 1936 campaign

probe into the public institutions of the state to discover the effects of possible discrimination and segregation. A similar probe into private institutions that receive aid from the public. (3) A continued probe into the economic conditions which still discriminate against the Negro, especially in civil service occupations.

Elected President of Butchers Union

C. C. Lilly, a member of the Canton, Ohio, branch of the N.A.A.C.P., was elected president of the Meat Cutters, Butchers and Dealers Union, December 20. It was the annual meeting of the union and A. A. Andrews, president of the Ohio N.A.A.C.P., was the guest speaker. The plea for equal opportunity for Negroes in all divisions of the union was responded to by the nomination of Mr. Lilly for the presidency and his election by a large vote. Of the 492 members present, only 12 were Negroes.

Cleveland Branch Reports Active Year

The annual report of the Cleveland branch shows the following activities for the year 1936: During February a meeting with Charles H. Houston as the speaker and with 750 people present brought in $85. An interracial dance celebrating the 27th anniversary of the association cleared $70.

In March the branch, through its president, Chester Gillespie, succeeded in having the school board adopt a resolution prohibiting picnics at Euclid Beach Park unless all children of every race, color and creed are permitted to use all the facilities of the park. There were no school picnics at the park.

An April anti-Borah mass meeting, with Walter White speaking, netted $150. The annual membership campaign secured 1,300 members and totalled $2,200 in memberships.

In June and July the Legal Defense Committee held conferences with the mayor about racial discrimination at the Woodland Hills pool and the Great Lakes Exposition. As a result colored bathers were given protection at the pool, twenty-six police officers being provided for the purpose. The branch personally conducted swimming parties at the pool.

The Cleveland N.A.A.C.P. handled the Sissle case in the supreme court after the court of appeals had ruled that no retail store in Ohio was obliged to serve colored people. The supreme court denied the motion to have the case certified by the appeals court.

The branch succeeded in having Barbee W. Durham of Dayton, appointed as a pharmacist at Ohio State University, after he had been turned down by the university because he was a Negro. Durham was on the state civil service list for such an appointment.

Through correspondence the branch succeeded in having two Negro doctors appointed to the staff of the medical school at Ohio State university.

The branch was influential in having the printers and electrical unions admit colored members.

During the year the branch had frequent calls from firms and individuals who wanted work done. These positions were filled.

Investigations of Hudson Farm conditions as they affect colored people were made and the evils corrected. Conditions at hospitals are now being investigated.

From collections and entertainments $338.97 was raised.

Seek Equal Salaries for Maryland Teachers

Continuing its drive against inequalities in public school education, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a petition Dec. 31 in the circuit court of Montgomery county seeking a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Montgomery county to pay equal salaries to white and colored teachers with the same qualifications performing essentially the same duties and equipped with the same amount of teaching experience.

The petition was filed in behalf of William B. Gibbs, Jr., acting principal of the Rockville colored elementary school in Montgomery county.

The petition recites that Mr. Gibbs is a normal school graduate, holds a first-grade teacher's certificate of the first-class issued by the state department of education of Maryland, and is in his fifth year in teaching experience in the state of Maryland; that he is receiving a salary of $51 a month, or $612 a year whereas teachers in white schools in Montgomery county with the same qualifications and experience and performing essentially the same duties are being paid approximately $98 a month or $1,175 a year.

The petition maintains that the differentials in the salary schedule are unlawful and arbitrary and in violation of the constitution and the laws of the State of Maryland and deny to the petitioner and others of his race the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

In Montgomery county, Maryland, white elementary teachers receive an annual salary of $1,362 as compared to

(*Continued on next page*)

Richmond, Va., branch officers and workers

DR. J. M. TINSLEY, *President*

MRS. ERMA HARRIS, *Assistant Secretary*

J. S. COLLINS, *Second Vice-president*

ROSCOE C. JACKSON, *First prize winner in drive—brought in $340*

$631 for colored elementary teachers, or a difference of $731.

The most ironical angle of the whole situation is that the schedule of salaries for white janitors provides for $80 a month for twelve months, or $960, which is $339 a year more than the average salary of a Negro elementary teacher or Negro principal, and $101 more than the average salary of a Negro high school teacher or Negro high school principal.

Attorneys for Mr. Gibbs are Charles H. Houston and Thurgood Marshall of the N.A.A.C.P. staff in New York, and W. A. C. Hughes, Jr., of Baltimore.

Chicago Branch Drive Raises $2,007

A fine total of $2,007.65 was the result of the membership campaign conducted by the Chicago branch last month. Of this amount $108.31 came from memberships secured through churches. A unique feature of the campaign was the 100 per cent membership of the deacon board of Olivet Baptist church. Other 100 per cent organizations were: The Twenty Club and the Four Hundred Club of the post office. The eight highest teams in the campaign were headed by Irvin C. Mollison, Mrs. Blanche Morris, Captain Archie L. Weaver, Lieutenant John Harris, Mrs. Zaidee Mahone, Walter Abernathy, Mrs. Consuelo Young-Megahy, and Harry and T. K. Gibson.

The Chicago Youth Council cooperated, raising $86 in memberships. Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams served as general chairman with Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, field secretary of the association, directing the campaign.

Branch News

MEETINGS

Write Congressmen. The **Stamford, Conn.,** branch heard Thurgood Marshall, assistant special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., at a meeting in Elks' Hall, December 18. The speaker urged members to write their congressmen to support the anti-lynching bill soon to be introduced.

Others who spoke were the Rev. Daniel D. Davis, Randolph Maize, Mrs. Margaret Williams, Mrs. Lucy Johnson and Mrs. Ruth Nicholson. The January meeting was held in the same place, on the fifteenth.

Lectures at Y.M.C.A. William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the Buffalo, N. Y., forum of the Y.M.C.A., December 18.

The **New Castle, Pa.,** branch met December 16 in the Elm street Y.M.C.A., for the annual election of officers.

Continue work. At a meeting of the **Wilmington, Del.,** branch, held December 15, it was decided to continue the work of the association. The Rev. Arthur R. James presided. At the January 12 meeting the annual election of officers took place. John O. Hopkins, Jr., was program chairman. The officers are: the Rev. James, president; A. G. B. Anderson, vice-president; Miss Gertrude J. Henry, treasurer; and Miss Pauline A. Young, secretary.

Hold annual election. The **Nashville, Tenn.,** branch held its annual election of officers at the Y.M.C.A., November 30.

Select officers. A special meeting of the **Waterloo, Iowa,** branch, held to elect officers, convened at the African Methodist Episcopal church November 19. There was an address by Victor V. Allen, area executive for the boy scouts. The Rev. J. Richmond Morgan is president of the branch which has both Negro and white members.

Elect officers. The **Alameda county, Calif.,** branch met at Longfellow school, December 14, to elect officers for the new year. The present board was reelected. Walter A. Gordon continues as president; C. L. Dellums, vice-president; Mrs. Mabel Calhoun, assistant secretary; and the Rev. D. R. Wallace, treasurer. Five directors named were: D. G. C. Coleman, E. S. Thomas, Dr. F. M. Nelson, T. M. Jackson and D. A. Bruce.

Rid ward of undesirables. The **Newark, N. J.,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. requested the city to name a committee to clear the third ward of undesirable residents. Mrs. Anna Monroe, Dr. C. O. Hilton, Dr. Walter Darden and H. W. Hardy conferred with police chiefs regarding the matter.

Annual election occurs. The **Zanesville, Ohio,** branch met December 18 at the Community Center. Officers for the ensuing year were elected. Members of the Federated Women's Clubs, the Boni Viri club and Veterans of Foreign Wars were present.

The **Springfield, Ill.,** branch met in regular session, December 7, at Douglass Community center.

Chorus sings at meeting. The United Defense committee of **Duluth, Minn.,** of which the N.A.A.C.P. branch is a member, held a meeting November 27 at Moose Temple to hear Angelo Herndon. The Duluth Negro chorus sang spirituals, among them "Go Down Moses," and "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen."

Addresses Y.M.C.A. forums. William Pickens, of the N.A.A.C.P., spoke before the adult forum of the Chicago, Ill., Y.M.C.A. December 18. The Capital City Forum of Washington, D. C., heard Dean Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., December 11.

The **Petersburg, Va.,** branch held a meeting December 2 at the Community Center, with the president, H. E. Fauntleroy, in the chair. The secretary is Miss Dorothy Norris.

Committee meets. The first meeting of the new executive committee of the **Lynchburg, Va.,** branch was held at the Community Service Center, December 16. The members are Benjamin H. Scott, president; the Rev. E. T. Henderson, vice-president; Thomas L. Dafney, secretary, and Mrs. Lugie Ferguson, treasurer. The other members are: Mrs. C. J. Dillard, the Rev. W. F. Elliott, Dr. H. P. Weeden, Mrs. Mattie Jones, Whit Brown, Dr. Frank R. Trigg, Ross W. Newsome, Lukengus Carey, Prof. H. A. M. Johns, Dr. R. Walter Johnson and the Rev. P. L. Harvey.

During the membership campaign conducted by Mrs. Daisy Lampkin from December 4 to 10, 134 new members were secured. Dean William Pickens spoke at a mass meeting held during the membership drive.

Install officers. The new officers of the **Elizabeth, N. J.,** branch were installed December 14 by the former president, Dr. Clarence Hill. They are: the Rev. Francis Tillman, president; Charles Rogers, first vice-president; John Madden, second vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Shell, secretary; and Mrs. Lee Collins, treasurer.

The **St. Petersburg, Fla.,** branch met Sunday, December 14, at Davis elementary school.

Clubs present program. The **Charleston, W. V.,** branch enjoyed a program presented by the Dramatic club of the West Virginia State high school and the Girls' Glee club of West Virginia State college at a meeting on December 14 at the Young Street Baptist church. The play offered was, "The Finger of God," directed by Mrs. Vera Ford Powell. Members of the cast were Stewart Smoot, Daniel Ferguson and Esther Smoot. Ann Brock gave two readings.

Mrs. J. A. Franklin, chairman of the membership committee, made a partial report. C. W. Boyd reported that more than 5,000 Christmas seals had been sold.

Monthly meeting. The **Springfield, Mass.,** branch met in business session December 23 in Olivet Community House. Following the business meeting a social hour was held. The guest speaker was Irwin T. Dorch, president of the **Boston** branch.

"The Race Problem in America," was the subject discussed by Dean William Pickens of the N.A.A.C.P. at a meeting in **Pittsburgh, Pa.,** December 22.

N.A.A.C.P. forum meets. The third monthly forum of the **Pine Bluff, Ark.,** branch was held at Merrill high school December 6. The subject of discussion was: "What forms of recreation do you recommend for the youth of the community?"

The officers of the branch are: W. B. Cloman, president; A. M. Parker, secretary, and L. C. Stevens, chairman of the executive committee.

Make reports. The annual report meeting of the **Richmond, Va.,** branch took place December 15 at Light street Methodist church. Officers were elected and committee reports were given. Dr. Howard D. Gregg of Virginia Union university was the speaker of the evening. Dr. Gordon B. Hancock presided.

Bishop Gregg speaks. The **Kansas City, Kans.,** branch held its regular monthly meeting December 20 at the Metropolitan Baptist temple. The principal speaker was Bishop John A. Gregg, vice-president of the N.A.A.C.P. A musical program was given by Clarence Glass, Jr., violinist, and the woodwind quartet of Sumner high school, directed by G. O. Sanders of the music department.

Claude L. Jones is president of the branch and William Blount is chairman of the program committee.

The **Youngstown, Ohio,** branch met January 4, at the West Federal Street "Y."

Discuss 1937 plans. An executive board to serve for the ensuing year was elected by the **Pueblo, Colo.,** branch at its regular meeting in Bethlehem Baptist church, January 3.

A paper entitled "The Minority Group" was ready by Mrs. H. A. Rogers. Musical selections were played by Miss Melba Croon.

Plans for the 1937 membership campaign and a play to be given under the auspices of the junior work committee were discussed.

A letter of appreciation was sent to the editor of the **Star Journal and Chieftain,** expressing the gratitude of the branch for the cooperation given during the past year.

Executive committee convened. At the monthly meeting of the executive committee of the **Buffalo, N. Y.,** branch, the following chairmen of committees were elected: membership, James L. Robinson; finance, Dr. Russell W. Holland; press and publicity, Mrs. William C. Davies; legal redress and legislation, Joseph Cohen; education, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Talbert; entertainments, Mrs. Rhoda Townsend; and youth councils, Alex Hall.

Other board members present were: Miss Amelia G. Anderson, secretary; the Rev. J. Edward Nash, Edgar Westbrooks, assistant treasurer; J. R. Garrett, Robert A. Burrell, chairman of the special defense fund committee; and Dr. M. A. Allen, treasurer.

Buy an anti-lynching button

Celebrate freedom. The **Stockton, Calif.,** branch held an emancipation celebration January 1, 1937.

Mrs. A. H. Potts, Mrs. Gordon Hutchinson and the Rev. C. R. Holmes were in charge of the program which included musical selections under the direction of Miss Lillyan Elebeck.

Christmas check. Dean William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., sent a Christmas check for $120 to the widow of James Anderson, who was killed while riding with Mr. Pickens in California last May. The car swerved from the highway and struck a tree, injuring both men. Mr. Anderson died four days later, but Mrs. Anderson and her father, Dr. Graham, refused to press any charges against Mr. Pickens. Friends joined with him in presenting the check.

Elect officers. The **Colorado Springs, Colo.,** branch elected officers for 1937 at a meeting held December 22, at the courthouse. They are: O. T. Taylor, president; William Gudgel, II, vice-president; Marie E. I. Bryant, secretary; Louis P. Ferguson, treasurer; Henri I. Davis, chairman of the executive board, and the Rev. Fr. William Kipp, Charles Banks, the Rev. M. C. Knight, and Taudy Stroud, members of the executive board.

200 attend emancipation service. The **Jamaica, N. Y.,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. joined in the New Years Day emancipation service sponsored by four congregations: The Allen A.M.E. church, Brooks Memorial Methodist Episcopal church, Christ Community Congregational church and the Refuge Church of Christ. The service was held in the Allen A.M.E. church. The members of the branch acted as ushers and the offering was given to the local association. The address was given by Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the branch. Ministers who took part in the service were the Rev. Edward Ernest Tyler, the Rev. Richard A. McCarthy, the Rev. Clifford L. Miller and the Rev. J. Pierce Shields.

Celebrate emancipation day. The **Mobile, Ala.,** branch sponsored the celebration of Emancipation Day, January 1, with a meeting at the Stone Street Baptist church. The Rev. E. D. Hughes was the speaker of the occasion. Another feature of the program was the presentation of the drama, "Nat Turner." Students of the Mobile County Training school were the characters in the play.

The branch plans the following activities for 1937: continuation of the campaign to secure jobs for Negroes in stores enjoying lucrative colored patronage; establishment of a rest room and comfort facilities for colored people in stores; protest renewed police and sheriff brutality against Negroes; demand school bus transportation for Negro children in rural sections of the county, and continue the fight for better railroad accommodations and opening of Pullman or sleeping car service for Negroes throughout the south.

The branch plans to investigate the extent that bus, steamship and airline services discriminate against Negroes.

It will continue to aid the fight against educational inequalities, lynchings and discrimination in civil service, and will support efforts in behalf of the Scottsboro boys and other cases involving the rights of colored people.

Buy an anti-lynching button

Murder investigated. The **Brevard County, Fla.,** branch has made a report upon its investigation of the killing of Ed. Reeves, a colored man, at a sawmill near Titusville, Fla., in 1935. Reeves was killed by a white man after a dispute with another white man over some vegetables. Because of the high feeling in the county, the branch did not make public at the time of its investigation that the probe was being conducted by the N.A.A.C.P. The report of the lawyer, M. S. McGregor, engaged to investigate and prosecute, if possible, follows:

"The Undersigned was employed on or about the 27th day of August, 1935, to investigate and assist in the prosecution of the slayer of Ed. Reeves in Brevard County, Fla., at a sawmill near Titusville.

"Upon starting my investigation of this case, I found the authorities in Brevard County displayed little interest in the case, due as I thought, to the fact that Ed. Reeves, a Negro, had been killed by a white man. The indifference on the part of the officials made my investigation more difficult.

"After talking with witnesses whom I thought to be in possession of the facts, it was disclosed that one George Holden and Ed. Reeve were engaged in a dispute at the sawmill on Merritt's Island. Reeves drew a club to hit Holden in the dispute over a small amount of vegetables and a white man by the name of John L. Conrad was near by and hit Reeves with a piece of timber before Reeves struck Holden. Reeves afterwards died from this blow. A warrant was issued by the Justice of the Peace, District One, Brevard County, Florida, against Conrad charging him with murder in the first degree, and a warrant against Holden charging him as an accomplice to the murder. Both of these men posted bond to appear subject to the information of the Grand Jury at the spring term, 1935. When the spring term of court convened, the witnesses for the State did not attend, whether from fear or failure of the officers to serve process, I am unable to say. It is my opinion, however, that the colored witnesses were warned to give no evidence against Conrad.

"At the fall term of the circuit court in Brevard County, I brought the matter to the attention of the state's attorney and brought before him the witnesses, Ed. Reeves' wife, who stated that she knew nothing whatsoever as to the facts concerning Ed. Reeves' death. And we also had summoned the Rev. William Davis, who stated that he know nothing whatever of the case. It is my opinion that this is a case where the witnesses were intimidated by threats and feared to prosecute the slayer of Ed. Reeves. It would have been possible for me to promote the prosecution if I had had available witnesses who were willing to give testimony and assist in the prosecution, but we were wholly without such witnesses. I discontinued my efforts after the spring term of the circuit court, 1936, at which time I again sought to have the witnesses come before the Grand Jury and give evidence.

"My fee of $100, paid through Harry T. Moore, and as I understand, advanced by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been paid in full.

"M. S. McGregor."

Buy an anti-lynching button

Campaign raises $1,150. The annual membership of the **Richmond, Va.,** branch enrolled 978 new members and brought in a total of $1,150.25. Mrs. Mary McDougald Brown was the director of the drive with Mrs. Ora B. Stokes as chairman of the Women's division and the Rev. Joseph T. Hill, chairman of the men's division.

First prize for bringing in the most members and the most money went to Roscoe C. Jackson, who brought in 300 members and $340. Mr. Jackson won the A. Q. Martin cup for the third year in succession and now retains permanent possession of it. Mr. Martin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who formerly lived in Richmond, offered the cup three years ago while on a visit to Richmond because of his great interest in the work of the association. Second prize was won by Mrs. Blanche O. Winston who brought in 76 members and $105.50. She won the R. C. Scott cup. Third prize, the O. P. Chiles cup, was won by George Jeter, Jr., who brought in 53 members and $57. Fourth prize, the A. B. Price, Jr., cup, was won by Mrs. Gladys G. Randolph, captain of the youth council team, who brought in 58 members and $50.25.

The following officers for 1937 were elected at a meeting December 15: Dr. J. M. Tinsley, president; the Rev. W. L. Ransome, first vice-president; I. S. Collins, second vice-president; the Rev. C. E. Queen, third vice-president; Homer I. Rose, secretary; Mrs. Erma Harris, assistant secretary; and E. C. Burke, treasurer.

Officers installed The **Providence, R. I.,** branch held an installation service January 10 for the following officers and members of the executive board: Joseph W. LeCount, president; Walter E. Gladding, first vice-president; Charles S. Beaubian, second vice-president; Ashley Smith, third vice-president; Mrs.

GET READY FOR DETROIT

Begin your preparations now for sending your branch delegates to the 28th annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Detroit, Mich., next June. Already several branches, among them Media, Pa., have provided for delegates's expenses in their budgets for 1937.

Do not wait until June 1 to decide on your representation at the conference. Start raising funds now. Start formulating your branch recommendations for the conference program. Send your suggestions to the national office, attention Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary. Youth councils and college chapters have set a goal of 1,000 registered youth delegates. The senior branches ought not be below that figure.

Florence V. Lopez, secretary; Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, treasurer. The members of the executive board are: W. P. H. Freeman, J. M. Stockett, Jr., Andrew J. Bell, Jr., Dr. George E. Bynum, Richard Dudley, Joseph Cross, Miss Anna A. Lewis, Elijah King and Edward Y. Dunlap.

Irwin Dorch, president of the **Boston, Mass.**, branch, was the speaker of the afternoon. Dr. McCurdy of Boston, Mass., was also a speaker. Musical selections were rendered by the Church of God Quartet. The installation committee was Dr. George E. Bynum and John F. Lopez, Sr.

CAMPAIGNS

Branch to be organized. Yakima, Wash., citizens interested in forming a branch of the N.A.A.C.P. met December 16 with Edward Porter in charge of preliminary arrangements.

Josh Roberts of the **Davenport, Iowa,** branch was chairman of the Christmas seal committee in that community.

Open membership drive. The **White Plains, N. Y.,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P. opened its membership drive December 20 with a meeting at Bethel Baptist church.

Launch campaign. A mass meeting held at the A.M.E. Zion church November 27 opened the membership drive of the **Statesville, N. C.,** branch. William Pickens, director of branches of the N.A.A.C.P., addressed the audience. T. E. Allison, Jr., is president, and A. L. Biddings, secretary.

PROTESTS

Protest "slavery." A committee composed of Dr. C. F. Duncan, president of the **Jacksonville, Fla.,** branch, and a member from the Workers Defense League recently investigated charges of slavery of Negro workers in a turpentine camp. Their report was read by A. Philip Randolph at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor at Tampa. Mr. Randolph is head of the Sleeping Car Porter's Union.

Parade in protest. St. Louis, Mo., members of the N.A.A.C.P. marched in a parade December 28 protesting the selection of the Vashon high school grounds for a Negro elementary school. Others in the line of march were members of the Vashon Alumni Association and the Co-operative Civic Association.

Urges better housing. Reuben T. Stevens, of the **Hempstead, N. Y.,** branch of the N.A.A.C.P., appealed to the Village Board to improve the intolerable sanitary conditions to be found in many of the houses occupied by colored people. He suggested that the board try to secure funds from the F.H.A. for a housing project.

Protest exploitation of murder case. Members of the **Pueblo, Colo.,** branch, met December 6, to discuss the case of Willis Wynn, charged with the murder of Isadore Schwartz. The local association issued a statement to the press explaining the position of the N.A.A.C.P. in such cases and protesting the use of a misleading advertisement by a local theatre. The advertisement announced that the murderer would be shown handcuffed and fingerprinted although the man has not yet been proved guilty.

The meeting was held at St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church. R. C. Martin, president, was in the chair. The principal speaker was the Rev. A. L. Woolfolk. A chorus, directed by V. G. Curry, sang.

N.A.A.C.P. Youth Council News

Youth Groups Ready for Anti-lynching Demonstration

Plans are rapidly nearing completion for the National Youth Demonstration Against Lynching on February 12. On that day, the birthdate of the great emancipator Lincoln, the youth councils and college chapters of the Association and cooperating organizations will demand that the youth of America be emancipated from lynching, urging the passage of the federal anti-lynching bill sponsored by the N.A.A.C.P.

The purposes of the demonstration are:

(1) To further mobilize public opinion against lynching and for the passage of the federal anti-lynching bill; (2) to demonstrate to legislators and the general public that a large number of people are serious in their demand for anti-lynching legislation, and that they will make a determined protest against the measures used to defeat such legislation; (3) to enlist all youth and particularly Negro youth in a national demonstration of their solidarity in the fight for Negro rights.

To this end the following goals are set:

(1) 100,000 Negro and white youth participating; (2) 100,000 citizens wearing black armbands as a dramatic sign of mourning for all those victims who have been lynched; (3) sale of 10,000 "Stop Lynching" buttons by youth groups; (4) 1,000,000 signatures secured to petitions; (5) national youth delegation to visit congressional officials; (6) a flood of telegrams, letters and resolutions to the President, and senators and congressmen.

Already young people in the colleges and in local communities are making preparations for this dramatic and rousing event. In communities where there are no youth groups senior branches will sponsor the demonstration.

Arrangements have been made for a nation-wide radio broadcast over the N.B.C. hookup from 6 to 6:15 on February 12. It is expected that Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York, one of the authors of the bill, will be the speaker.

Mass meetings, forums, rallies, "No More Lynching" parades, local radio broadcasts, flying squads of speakers to tour the churches, lodges, Y.M. and Y.W.C.A.'s, trade unions, and unemployed groups, soap-box orators to educate street crowds about the anti-lynching fight and the need for passing the federal anti-lynching bill,—all will be a part of this demonstration.

On college campuses a number of the chapters are sponsoring essay contests on "Why I Want the Federal Anti-lynching Bill Passed." Chapel hours are being secured for campus-wide student mass meetings.

Undergirding the demonstration will be the campaign to raise funds to carry on the fight. This is being done through the sale of "Stop Lynching" Buttons at ten cents each. This campaign, under the direction of Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of the national office, is being taken hold of by youth groups of the Association and it is hoped that they will far exceed the goal set of 10,000 buttons to be sold by youth members.

Detroit Council Leads Christmas Seal Sale

Under the leadership of dynamic Miss

The Boston Youth Council, front row: left to right, Charlotte Snowden, Priscilla Walker, Ruth Worthy, Eleanor Robertson, Dorothy Mealey, Theresa Alexander, Julia Lewis, president; Myrtle Campbell, Thelma Lucas, Carrie Donkens, Helen Smith and Edwina Bryant. Back row: left to right, Charles Quick, Victor Bynoe, George Ransom, Leon Wright, Evans Wade, Reynold Costa, the Rev. Roger Williams, Nathan Burnett

Willya Lacy, the Detroit, Mich., youth members of the Association sold 16,300 Christmas seals, and smashed all records made by youth members throughout the country.

Miss Lacy sold $75 worth of seals herself, and received a trophy awarded by Richard L. Reading, city clerk, for the highest individual sales. Miss Lacy was also instrumental in securing a $25 contribution from John Roxborough.

The West Side Youth Council won the cup for selling the largest amount of Christmas seals for a group. They sold $45 worth and received a trophy donated by John Dolphin, a prominent colored Ford salesman.

One of the novel activities used to put over this sale was the Christmas seal dance and frolic, which was held on December 17. Three orchestras donated their services and a Christmas seal queen was crowned. On the Sunday before Christmas, a Christmas seal musical tea was given, at which the admittance was 10 Christmas seals.

The Detroit Youth Council, striving hard to become the strongest youth council in the country, declares that it is setting a goal of $500 to be raised in the 1937 seal sale.

Boston Council Starts Buying Club

A buying club is actually being started in Boston by the Youth Council. For the past month, the council has been studying the Co-operative Movement, under the direction of Seaton Manning, young social worker and Harvard graduate. As a result, a committee was appointed under the leadership of Miss Myrtle G. Campbell, chairman, to devise ways and means of starting a buying club.

The club will start off with the sale of stockings. It is hoped that the selling base will be gradually enlarged until the group will be handling a great number of the student necessities.

The Youth Council was organized last June by the President of the senior branch, Irwin T. Dorch. Since then it has made rapid strides under an efficient group of officers. They are: Julia Lewis, president; Herbert Cheltenham, vice-president; Theresa Alexander, recording secretary; the Rev. Roger Williams, corresponding secretary; Ruth Worthy, treasurer; Myrtle G. Campbell, journalist; Seaton Manning, educational chairman; Charles Quick, Parliamentarian; Eleanor Robertson, chairman of entertainment; Geoffrey Pescod, historian.

Plans are under way to form similar groups in Newport, R. I., New Bedford, Mass., and Cambridge, Mass.

Buy an anti-lynching button

The Boston group held a Coffee Pour on November 27, which was well attended by the members and a delegation from the Brockton, Mass., youth group. Alfred Baker Lewis, Socialist candidate for governor of Massachusetts in the last election, was the speaker and musical selections completed the program.

An employment committee is working on a project to see the various merchants in Negro communities to find out the number of Negroes employed and the possibilities of employing a still greater number. The committee is headed by Mrs. Edith Washington with Reynold Costa assisting. This committee met with George Goodman, secretary of the Boston Urban League, who gave them a great deal of valuable information based on a survey of economic oppportunities among Boston Negroes made by the Urban League.

Buy an anti-lynching button

YOUTH COUNCIL NEWS

Upon the organization of the New York State Conference of Branches January 3, at the Harlem Y.W.C.A., there was a prompt organization of the youth section of the conference.

The following officers were elected: Edward Lawrence, Brooklyn, N. Y., state organizer; Leroy Irvis, Albany, N. Y., chairman; Martha Booker, New Rochelle, N. Y., vice-chairman; Miriam Magill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., secretary; Rose Irene Long, Jamaica, N. Y., assistant secretary; Edna Scott, New York City, treasurer.

The youth council will concern itself with integrating the work of the youth groups throughout the state, and organizing councils in unreached sections of the state. The next meeting of the youth section will be held January 31 in New York City. Plans will be completed for the first state conference to be held on the weekend of April 2-4.

East Orange, N. J. The Youth Council sponsored a mass meeting on January 17. Benjamin Pitts is the corresponding secretary.

Winston Salem, N. C. Miss Hannah Diggs is leading high schools at the Atkins high school in the formation of a Youth Council.

White Plains, N. Y. The Youth Council held a mass meeting at the Bethel Baptist church on Sunday, January 10, for the purpose of reaching more of the young people in White Plains with the message of the N.A.A.C.P. Miss Juanita Jackson of the national office was the featured speaker. George Johnson presided. Stuart Fisher is The Crisis agent for the group.

Detroit, Mich. The Central Youth Council, under the leadership of Gloster B. Current, has ordered 250 copies of the February issue of The Crisis. This is an increase over the 150 the group has been selling.

Brooklyn, N. Y. In a survey of the educational conditions of Negro students in the schools of Brooklyn, the following facts were noted:

(1) Unsympathetic teachers in schools

Members of the Youth Advisory Committee planning the nation-wide demonstration against lynching to take place February 12: front row, left to right: Miss Estella Williams, Jamaica, N. Y.; Eleanor Roach, Staten Island, N. Y.; Martin L. Harvey, Hempstead, N. Y.; Dorothy Height, New York City; Miss Ruth Williams, Montclair, N. J.; back row: Claire Turner, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Edna Morgan, Staten Island, N. Y.; Charles Riddick, Jersey City, N. J.; Ruth Lee, Newark, N. J.; Charles Smith, New York City; Louise Rowe, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Edna Scott, New York City; Juanita E. Jackson, of the national office staff

with a large number of colored children; (2) lack of proper administration of vocational guidance; (3) use of force in inflicting punishment upon Negro children; (4) discrimination in the awarding of scholarships.

The Youth Council Survey Committee consisted of Misses Una Squires and Freda Thompson, Messrs. Edward Lawrence and Leonard Yard.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Philadelphia Youth Council was organized on Saturday, December 5, at the Y.W.C.A. The following officers were elected: Emma Sidle, adviser; Emily Stewart, president; Dennis Fletcher, vice-president; Beatrice Bostic, recording secretary; Dorothy Richardson, corresponding secretary; Frances Rankin, chairman of publicity; Syrene Weaver, chairman of membership; Helen Morton, chairman of Christmas seals. The discrimination in local neighborhood theaters is being investigated by the group.

Chester, Pa. Miss Juanita Jackson was the speaker at the first forum of the Chester senior branch of the N.A.A.C.P. on December 13. She spoke on the current activities of the Association. After the forum, a youth council was organized and the following officers elected: Walter Brown, president; Alvin Swiggett, vice-president; Thelma Paterson, recording secretary; Mildred Colley, corresponding secretary; Herman Laws, treasurer. The group is starting an employment campaign to secure job opportunities for Negro youth in the chain stores in Negro neighborhoods and in the Ford assembly plant.

Chicago, Ill. As a fitting opening to the New Year, A. C. MacNeal, president of the Chicago senior branch, installed the newly elected officers of the Youth Council on Sunday, January 10, at Poro College. The officers are: Willard Banks, president; Robert Davis, vice-president; Hennie Mae Kelley, corresponding secretary; Thelma Johnson, recording secretary; Florence Wright, treasurer; David Woods, assistant treasurer; Raymond McCants, sergeant-at-arms; Edythe Collins, parliamentarian. A musical program was followed by tea. The youth council plans to coordinate its activities with the national and local programs of the N.A.A.C.P. The anti-lynching demonstration on February 12 is being planned by a special committee.

Springfield, Ill. A youth council of the N.A.A.C.P. has been organized in Springfield. Already two meetings have been held during which officers were elected, a program committee appointed, and a membership campaign started. Edythe Griffin is secretary of the group.

COLLEGE CHAPTERS

Talladega College. The college chapter under the leadership of William Boyd, president, is making plans for the celebration of Negro History Week and for the national youth demonstration against lynching, February 12.

Mt. Beulah College, Edwards, Miss. Under the leadership of Jesse Hawkins the college chapter is about to complete its organization. Plans are on foot for a campus-wide demonstration against lynching on February 12.

Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga. The chapter under the leadership of Charles Copher, president, participated in the sale of Christmas seals and is now preparing for the national youth demonstration against lynching, February 12.

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. The chapter under the leadership of Clarence P. Reid has been in the midst of an intensive membership campaign. The slogan used was "Fifty at Fisk." And according to recent reports they have gone far over the top.

Just before college adjourned for the Christmas holidays, members of the chapter sent a flood of greeting cards to the Scottsboro Boys.

Sunday, December 6, a membership tea was held. On December 13, Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, sponsor of the chapter, gave a tea at her home for the members. Professor Walker of the social science department gave an address on lynching. On December 20, the chapter held an Interracial Forum in the Browsing room of the library. Dr. Charles S. Johnson spoke on the problems of cotton tenancy.

Buy an anti-lynching button

Honor Roll

Each month a youth council or college chapter will be selected for the honor roll because of some outstanding activity

Deed. The Birmingham, Ala., Youth Council finds its way to the Youth Honor Roll for the month, because of the splendid work done for the Scottsboro boys.

On Tuesday, December 22, under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Harris, president, and Miss Laura Kellum, secretary, a committee of the youth council gained admittance to the top floor of the Jefferson county jail. Laden with beautifully decorated gift baskets and containing gifts, nuts, fruits, stationery, cigarettes and other articles, these youth members of the Association visited the Scottsboro boys, distributing to the lonely prisoners the tokens of cheer and goodwill which they had brought.

All the boys with the exception of two are in solitary confinement. They are scattered throughout the jail in different cell tiers. They asked that the group continue to visit them and to write them. The boys spoke of their delight at being remembered during the Christmas season, and warmly thanked the visitors.

Finance. The Detroit Central Youth Council finds a place on the Youth Honor Roll for the month because of the fine record achieved in the sale of Christmas seals. Under the leadership of Willya Lacy a total of $168 was raised. We commend Detroit for this fine activity, for without funds we would never be able to carry on.

Read "Laws Against Liberty"—Adv.

THE COVER

In literary circles all over the world and particularly in Soviet Russia, there will be celebrated during the month of February and throughout the rest of the year the 100th anniversary of the death of Alexander Pushkin. Pushkin was Russia's first great literary figure. He was the author of many poems, stories and essays, including the tragedy "Boris Godunov" which formed the basis for the libretto of the opera of the same name.

Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin was born in Moscow on May 26, (June 6) 1799. His father, Sergei Lvovich Pushkin, a landlord of an old noble family, was little concerned with his estate from which he received but little income. He lived in complete idleness as a man of the world. He wrote light poetry in Russian and in French, took an interest in literature, owned a fine library, mainly of French volumes, and was personally acquainted with many of the foremost writers of the time—Karamzin, Dmitriyev, Shukovsky, Vyazemsky, and others.

Nadezhda Ossipovna, Pushkin's mother, was a granddaughter of Abram Hannibal, "Peter the Great's Ethiop." Hannibal, the son of an Abyssinian prince, had been brought as hostage to Constantinople and later shipped to Russia. Peter the Great baptized him, provided him with an education and took an interest in his further fate. Pushkin's appearance and character retained many features of his African origin.

American colored people will get some idea of Pushkin from the fact that he possessed about as much Negro blood as Booker T. Washington.

In America Pushkin celebrations will be held by a great many colleges and universities, literary groups, book clubs and Russian societies. Numerous colored organizations, including some of the colleges, are holding Pushkin programs. The Gilpin Players in Cleveland, Ohio, are giving a Pushkin play. The likeness of the great poet used on the cover of this issue is one of the best known portraits of him in existence. Pushkin was killed in a duel in February, 1837, over attentions alleged to have been offered his wife by another man.

Writes on Lynching

The first of several articles dealing with lynching by the famous writer Will Irwin appeared in *Liberty* for January 16. Much of the information for Mr. Irwin's article was supplied by the records of the N.A.A.C.P.

Dark World

(*Continued from page* 40)

rent of the Pacific World. On the shores of the China Seas, one does not know much about the Negro, and the contact, if any, has been loose and entirely personal. It is, moreover, almost impossible for the average and even the highly educated Asiatic to understand the special burden of the American Negro, because of their different background and surroundings.

If, however, the American Negro sends his call over the Atlantic, he may expect a cheerful answer because of his basic racial relationship with the African Negro. But, as stated already, a racial community does not seem to be sufficient to make up the "Dark World" or one of the elements thereof.

The African Negro is not a ready unit himself. He is politically atomized, he speaks hundreds of different languages and dialects, he belongs even to racially heterogeneous tribes. What, then, might be the "medium" to unify these scattered millions into one great unit which could join forces with the American Negro and build up with him a forceful organization?

If there is any influence which tends to unify the African Negro, it is one from Asia, not from America or from the Dark Continent itself. The Mohammedan current, which flew over to the shore of Northern Africa, is cutting in by and by to the interior of that vast continent. The Mohammedan propaganda among the Negro tribes of Africa is immense, and large as its activities is its success. Thousands of Negroes embracing one of the primitive African cults have been converted to Islam. The southern edge of the Sahara desert is slowly being transformed into one of the realms of the Mohammedan faith, and as far South as Nyassaland is that Mohammedan influence noticeable and growing. I saw in Egypt a recently established Fez factory backed by a Nationalist-Mohammedan group, which sends this typical Mohammedan head dress all over the African continent. That factory was so overwhelmed with orders pouring in daily from all parts of Africa that it was impossible, during the time of my visit, to keep pace with them.

It might be understood that the primitive African native, carrying forth the traditions of a fighting race, embraces Islam much more readily than any other religion. On the other hand it is clear that the growing influence of this Asiatic current is bound to make any sort of understanding between the American Negro and his African cousin more and more difficult.

All of the special "mediums" are lacking. There is no community language, of religion, of commercial interest. There is the common badge of Color. And this is not, as contended in this article, fit for any kind of effectual organization.

THE only remaining "medium," then, is the Communistic idea of a united front of the colored world proletariat. The conception of a special "Colored International," marching abreast with the rank and file of the Third International, was started in Moscow right after the great War. It has been propagated since by an exceedingly forceful campaign in all parts of the world. However strong its appeal to the starving working classes of certain colonies in Asia and Africa might be, it cannot be denied that the idea of a colored proletariat is bound to separate the working class and the bourgeois class of those oppressed countries and thus weaken the heretofore common struggle for national liberation.

The American Negro does not seem inclined to join this more or less imaginary front, in spite of the many baits (like the "Right of Self Determination for the Black Belt") which Moscow ventured to promise. If the Communist International tries to get hold of the American Negro, more than of any other part of the "Colored World Proletariat," it is but too easily understood that it is a question of winning a shock troop numbering twelve million men and standing right in the camp of "White Imperialism." If the American Negro does not, on his part, embrace this doctrine, it is equally understandable.

In joining the imaginary front of a "Colored World Proletariat," the American Negro would willingly abandon the results of seven decades of progress. He would give up what he won in a patient and yet severe struggle for his rights within a civilization into which he was transplanted three centuries ago and in which he is compelled as well as decided today. It would mean to leave the officers' rank and to step back, silently, into the rows of the enlisted men.

THE idea of a "Dark World," from whatever direction it may be approached, seems to me a more or less mystic conception which does not serve, by any means, for the solution of the problems of colored Americans. There is no "Dark World," first of all. There are certain invisible currents which are based on a tangible community and which are helping to connect distant groups of colored races in their struggle for a common interest. The American Negro does not share any of those interests and he does not belong, therefore to any of the circuits mentioned above. If there is a "Dark World" meaning the total population of the earth minus the members of the white race, he evidently belongs to it. He knows that and his knowledge may give a certain moral support to him. If, however, he overestimates the value of the "Dark World" as a fighting unit, he is wasting his energy, his strength and his time to a fantastic scheme—"signifying nothing."

The problem of the American Negro is a minority problem *par excellence*. It has to be solved in the United States and for the United States. Its solution requires the wholehearted cooperation of every colored American. The American Negro is fortunate enough not to be forced to wait, to think and to act as a member of a vast group of different races whose problems are, if not more difficult, in any case completely different from his own problem.

Ghetto

(*Continued from page* 45)

tion is not entirely betrayed. Of course, there have been and are, in this matter, many things on the part of the church that have caused deep discouragement and disillusionment and provoked just condemnation. There is still too much of over-prudent neutrality, undue conservatism and timidity in indicting aggressors. Actual retreat has often occurred. The trumpet is often silent or blown with such uncertain sound that none has felt commandingly summoned to prepare for battle. Often the path of justice and fair play is not frankly and clearly pointed out, with the church leading the van. Forthright and courageous dealing with concrete and present issues has often lagged far behind wordy pronouncements of abstract principles and discussion of distant and hypothetical cases. The segregated are even tempted sometimes to believe that they will get more consideration and fair play in the realms of business and sport than in the church.

But with all this admitted and confessed the church is yet, directly and indirectly, our greatest hope and ally, and this becomes increasingly manifest. We are patient with this great Mother, for we realize that though possessing divine equipment and warrant she is, as an organization, herself a part of the social order subject to change and growth. But her social vision is growing clearer and clearer, and her social passion more ardent. Her prophets increase constantly in number and boldness. Her programs are more definite, relevant and far-reaching. She is evidently perceiv-

ing with increasing clearness the danger of her entanglements with the imperialisms of the status quo. On the Protestant side the work of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ stands out with increasing promise and power. The historical position of the Catholic church in its peculiar solidarity is unquestioned. In every separate denomination of the church the new social vision may be observed growing. It should not seem invidious to mention here the historic and lasting work of the American Missionary Association. The recently created Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian church is unquestionably, like similar movements in other communions, a brilliant and significant sign of the times.

The N.A.A.C.P.

In such a review of the agencies championing the cause of the disinherited by Jim Crow proscriptions, failure to mention the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would be like presenting the drama of Hamlet and omitting the role of the crown prince of Denmark. But the position and work of this Association is unique. To deal with it properly could be more properly done into a treatise by itself. In fact, so closely identified with this issue are the N.A.A.C.P. and its literary organ, THE CRISIS, that they constitute a natural and inseparable part of the "we" who are here acknowledging indebtedness to others for their cooperation in our struggle. This is largely why we have been moved to name them last in this list. They take their place in this category as a sort of summary and epitome. We of the ghetto of Jim Crow think of the N.A.A.C.P. as "flesh of our flesh and bone of our bone,"—as comrade as well as leader. On almost every front of the far-flung battlefield for the civil rights of Negroes, as Negroes, the N.A.A.C.P., with THE CRISIS, has been the pioneer, and has been largely the inspiration of the other armies. Its achievements in this field have unquestionably been unsurpassed. With increasing vision and depth of insight the N.A.A.C.P. is constantly tending toward handling the fight for Negro rights not as entirely separate and apart, but as integrated with the larger, inclusive issue of the universal struggle of minorities everywhere, of which our problem is a part. The N.A.A.C.P., from its inception, has assembled its forces from outside the ghetto as well as from within.

From within the ghetto we desire to reassure all these allies of our enthusiastic gratitude and high appreciation. We hail them with reverence and joy. We are most willing to meet their every gesture of friendship halfway, and as much farther as possible.

It would not be fair to withhold here acknowledgment of indebtedness even to radical groups of extreme tendencies and reputation, whose principles and programs we are not able to endorse in full.

But we in the ghetto of Jim Crow realize that help from without will be almost wasted if we fail to see that we ourselves must be the agent by which real and ultimate deliverance can be attained. We know that the mere parasite is doomed. We are well assured that true and lasting emancipation from every form of slavery can come only if and when the bondsman learns to strike the blow himself that shatters his fetters.

In every situation of stress and puzzle a man must be his own first patient. He must operate upon himself, work for himself. Even the Bible, while stressing the truth that all depends upon God for our salvation, warns us, with seeming inconsistency, to "work out your own salvation with fear and trembling, because it is God that worketh in you to will and to work."

The intelligent Negro knows that genuine emancipation from his Jim Crow status will not come entirely or chiefly by arbitrary or condescending overtures from without. Such condescension might rather work him harm. He is aware that freedom and equality as a mere gift or indulgent toleration is questionable and precarious and most difficult to maintain. No hand must break the shell for the hatching chick. The pressure for freedom must come from within, must be tireless, determined, evolutionary.

The segregated must break his prison walls by the irresistible power of growth, fighting more and more for the freedom to grow. The Negro knows that the task for him is so to continue the enhancement of his personal, material and cultural improvement within the segregated enclosure that the confining walls will become ridiculous, and mutually undesirable. But he has devoted himself to this task, and does so with full awareness of its magnitude.

There are countless signs proving that his struggles are not in vain. Even his enemies admit that the progress he has made under cruel limitations of opportunity are little short of amazing, when studied without prejudice. He therefore believes in himself and his future. He feels sure that the contributions he is making to his country and the world will greatly and continuously increase and will be accepted, appreciated and welcomed. So he works and waits and pushes forward.

Read "Laws Against Liberty"—Adv.

School Aid

(*Continued from page* 50)

the auspices of the Secretary of the Interior, found that if education opportunities for Negroes were actually equalized with those of the whites 30,000 additional Negro public school teachers would be needed at once.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People regards a division of the monies which would be apportioned under the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill' by racial population ratio in states where separate schools exist, as just one step forward. Such a division is here proposed primarily in the interest of a definitely measurable, easily administered and certain program.

In the same way, the provision that the states must spend on the education of each race not less than the amounts spent from state and local funds for the school year ending in 1934 does not promote justice and equality, but merely stops the increase of discrimination. Negroes will still be short of a fair proportion of school monies. In 1930 in eleven southern states the average educational expenditure was $44.31 for each white pupil enrolled and $12.57 for each Negro pupil enrolled. The proportion had not improved by 1934; all indications are that it had become worse. The fight to equalize educational opportunities in the states must be intensified; otherwise the proposed Federal subsidy to the states will merely aggravate and perpetuate present injustices.

The amendments to the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill' which we advocate do not impose on the states and territories any Federal control. All they do is to establish standards of measurements and provide sanctions to guarantee that the standards are enforced. The states and territories can still determine and execute their educational policies free of Federal control.

At your Portland convention your association adopted a plank in its platform providing

> "Teachers should not be discriminated against because of race, color, belief, residence or economic or marital status."

We trust that the same spirit of fairness which led to the adoption of this resolution will convince you of the necessity and justice of our proposed amendments, and that you will modify your endorsement of the "Harrison-Fletcher Bill" accordingly.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WALTER WHITE
Secretary

Do Lynching Pictures Create Race Hatred?

LAST May THE CRISIS printed a picture of the lynching of Lint Shaw at Royston, Ga., and immediately received a letter from a large Middle Western city protesting that the printing of such pictures did not aid the fight against lynching, but served only to create racial hatred.

The writer of the letter, whose name will not be used here, is a high executive of a nationally known manufacturing concern and he is deeply interested in movements for the improvement of relations between the races.

In the January, 1937, issue THE CRISIS reprinted a study of a lynching in Texas, made by the sociology class of Southern Methodist university (white) at Dallas. Our subscriber immediately wrote us the following letter:

> "My Dear Sir:—In the January issue of THE CRISIS on Page 6, you dramatically and in gruesome details described "A Texas Lynching." In my humble judgment, and please accept my opinion for what it is worth, such publicity tends to increase race hatred, and it would be interesting to me to obtain from you an expression as to how you believe the publication of such an article benefits the colored race.
>
> "As you announce yourselves the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and as I have been devoting much of my time, energy and finances in that same direction, I feel I am in no wise over-stepping by asking you to give my question attention and reply."

On both occasions THE CRISIS replied to this gentleman, whose sincerity is unquestioned, that it had not been the experience of the N.A.A.C.P. or THE CRISIS that the exposure of the horrors of lynching tended to increase racial antagonism. We stated our belief that very often the sheer horror of lynching serves to rouse ordinarily lethargic people to action. In the matter of the Texas study, we felt and still feel that the fact that this study was made by white university students in Texas is one of the most hopeful signs in the fight against mob violence. The Texas study is absolutely free from the charge of being sensational propaganda; at the same time, it is free from the usual complaint that it is a distorted picture written by "northern agitators."

Our correspondent has kindly given us permission to reprint his letter with the exception of his name and to invite readers of THE CRISIS to send us their opinion upon this question.

THE CRISIS will be glad to receive such letters, but it urges that they be brief, certainly not more than 200 words. We reserve the right to condense very long communications. In order to be included in the next issue of THE CRISIS, letters should be in our hands not later than February 10. If there is sufficient correspondence, the discussion will be carried over into the April issue of THE CRISIS.

Buy an anti-lynching button

Illinois Jim Crow

(*Continued from page* 43)

the university's reason that 'it is a policy to prohibit students from social contact with others who might find them obnoxious.'

Sit Unnoticed

"We learn from an authentic source that the university assumes that Negroes eating at Goodrich grill would be 'obnoxious,' and that, as a consequence, they are prohibited. One of the reasons for the creation of Willard grill, in fact, was that colored students might have a place to eat. Practically every restaurant in Evanston refuses to serve Negroes who, when they go to even the less respectable ones, are simply ignored. After sitting for an hour without being waited on—without being noticed at all—a Negro realizes that he is in one of the blacklist dining rooms and is forced to leave.

"Many of the rooming houses in Evanston, accredited by the university, refuse to rent rooms to Negro students. In one case that has come to our attention a Negro and a white student searched for rooms all over Evanston with no success. Both of them are now living at the Negro Y.M.C.A.

"In athletics Negroes are, of course, discriminated against constantly at all universities. There is an unwritten law in the Big Ten, of which Northwestern is a member, that no Negroes shall be allowed on the basketball team.

"Discrimination of another sort, but just as effective, is implicit in the attitude of many Northwestern professors who, on the platform, consider it quite clever to refer to 'niggers.'

Officials Blamed

"Negroes at Northwestern, then, are discriminated against in the rooming house, the dining room, the theatre, the athletic field and the classroom. A good part of the blame for this rests, directly or indirectly, with the administration. As one positive measure, for example, the university might take off its accredited list all rooming houses that refuse to rent rooms to Negroes. The university might also make an effort to determine by a survey just to what degree the presence of Negroes is reprehensible to students living at the dormitories or eating at Goodrich grill. If the administration discovers that it has overestimated the reprehensibility of Negroes in these two instances there is no reason why its present policy should not be abandoned.

"Beyond this, it is up to all liberal organizations on the campus, such as the Y.M.C.A., to take up the defense of Negro rights. The status of the Negro at Northwestern makes ridiculous our claim to glory as a liberal institution. The fight for Negro rights is the fight of every person who believes in democracy and freedom."

But the N.A.A.C.P. has not stopped with initiating court action against Northwestern university in one specific case. A letter has been sent to each member of the state legislature calling his attention to the jim crow practices at Northwestern university, the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago. The letter asserts that Negro students are barred from some courses of the R.O.T.C. at Illinois; that there are no places for Negro students to eat; and that basketball teams exclude Negro players.

The fact that the University of Chicago has large tax-exempt properties including a new and extensive medical center which discriminates against Negro citizens and Negro students is cited in the letter. Chicago is also accused of excluding Negro players from basketball teams.

Complaint is also made in the letter that the Illinois Central railroad persists in jim crowing colored passengers by herding them into separate coaches in Chicago and in the State of Illinois; and that ticket agents in the Illinois Central station in Chicago and in Springfield refused to sell first-class and Pullman accommodations to colored patrons. Complaint is made that the Big Four railroad, a subsidiary of the New York Central railroad, runs a jim crow coach from Chicago to Cincinnati where the coach is turned over to the Southern railway.

Charter Revocation Asked

The letter makes the following specific demands of the state legislators:

"(1) We request that you take steps at once to secure a vigorous and sincere

(*Continued on next page*)

Read "Laws Against Liberty"—Adv.

legislative investigation of all of the above mentioned matters; (2) that you oppose the appropriation of any money whatsoever for the University of Illinois until colored students are given equal educational advantages and fair treatment; (3) that you take effective steps at once to revoke, alter, amend or modify the charter of Northwestern university in view of its discriminatory actions and its claims to immunity from law; (4) that you take effective steps at once to secure legislation to revoke tax-exempt rights of Northwestern university and the University of Chicago or pass legislation designed to forfeit tax exemption in event of discrimination against persons on account of their race or color where such tax-exempt property is used in such discrimination; (5) that you take necessary steps at once to secure proper corrective measures against the Illinois Central railroad after proper investigation of an effective and vigorous character; (6) that you take or cause to be taken any and all appropriate steps and measures designed to eliminate the evils and grievances complained of."

Race Conference

(*Continued from page 46*)

January 6–8 was the freest from those controls which have become familiar to Negro citizens. The recommendations adopted by the conference committees to be incorporated in a report to President Roosevelt are of a tone not usually found in government-sponsored conventions. There was no mincing of words and no "pulling of punches" and no smoothing down of condemnation of present practices.

Observers and veterans among the conferees are more hopeful than ever before that the mere calling of such a conference and the granting to it of the utmost freedom in formulating its resolutions indicate that the Roosevelt administration is at least desirous of having an unvarnished picture of the problems facing the race and may be depended upon to do something about the more acute phases.

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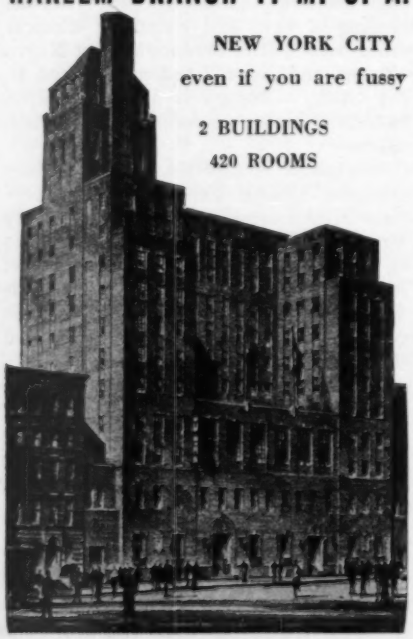

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